

OPEN THE EXCHANGE

Master Builders Entertain Friends.

(From Thursday's daily.)

WITH an attendance of a very large number of its members and a wide range of invited guests, the Builders' Exchange was opened in the newly furnished rooms of the association in the Elite building, yesterday, and for an hour with speech and good cheer the men of business entertained their guests. The beginning of operations by the exchange was most auspicious, and the expressions of good-will and hope were many.

Responses to the invitation of the association to be present at the inauguration of the exchange were honored almost to a man, and the room was filled when 12:30 o'clock, which will be the hour for 'Change gathering each day, arrived, and there were in the group of men seated in the main room and overflowing into the adjoining offices, those who represented the largest of the city's houses dealing in building supplies and the contractors who work up lumber, stone and brick into buildings. The main room has been fitted with a director's table and there are an abundance of chairs and cabinets for plans, and stationery, which are at the disposal of the members of the association. At the head of the table sat President Osborne of the association, flanked by Governor Dole, Speaker Akina, Senator Kalaupaka and others in official life, and when he rose to call the assemblage to order, he faced a representative gathering.

"We are met," said Mr. Osborne, "to inaugurate the work of the Builders' Exchange. One year ago the master builders of the city organized for their protection the association which has since existed. Now it has been deemed wise to organize an exchange on the same lines and for same purposes as similar bodies which are in existence in the cities of the mainland. The exchange will be an adjunct to the association, and it is the opinion of the members of the association that its work will be of the greatest benefit to the builders, in forming a meeting place for all interested, and as well for the creation of a better feeling among the men whose business lies along similar lines."

Continuing, Mr. Osborne said that one of the most important developments of the system which would result from the exchange system would be the later establishment of a credit branch, which would give the actual standing of the various builders of the city, and this would tend to make the dealings of builders with those who have contracts to give out most straightforward and honest, for no one who conducts business along any other line will have the endorsement of the exchange. The result of such action would be the raising of the standard, and to be a member of the exchange would be an honor and a guarantee of fair dealing.

Not the least important of the objects of the exchange, he said, was that there might be an improvement in the character of the general building work now done in the city. Many buildings, in his opinion, were constructed for looks alone and their result was that after a very short time they were in need of material repairs. This was not first-class work, and the exchange would try and secure better performance of contracts. The exchange, he said, was pledged to the support of a better system of building laws, and would work for them unceasingly. An attorney had been engaged so that all the proceedings might be in order. An attorney retained by the exchange was then introduced, and at length explained the methods.

Chairman Beardslee, of the executive committee, then expressed the hope and belief that there would be good come from the workings of the exchange, and outlined the plans on which the members were expected to proceed. Chairman Osborne then called upon Governor Dole for a few remarks, and after the applause which greeted him had subsided he said that it was with pleasure that he attended the gathering of men of business, who had associated themselves for the widening of the influence of their business. He continued: "I can see readily how this organization will not only bring about a better understanding among builders, but will be an influence for legislation in the right direction, which we want very much in a great many lines. We have little such aid along expert lines, and the fact that we shall have the assistance of the builders is interesting and encouraging to me."

"We all know that there have been many cases in Hawaii in which houses have been built, which, while they might be beautiful to look at and finely finished all through, in a few years became rickety and needed repairs. If this organization can do anything to check that, I wish it every success."

"I do not fear that this body will become a trust, or combination to put up prices unreasonably. It is to public interest to have honest and intelligent

THE CUBAN PROBLEM



UNCLE SAM WILL NEVER DO THIS.

CATHEDRAL CONSECRATION MAY DELAY COMPLETION

WHEN the consecration of the St. Andrews' Cathedral takes place, that structure, after many vicissitudes, may have reached what will be its ultimate form. At least it promises to be many years before any great steps are taken toward the finishing of the construction of the building.

There are two sides to the consecration, which are being noted now that there has been publication made of the fact that the consecration is to be the crowning feature of the long episcopate which is to close with the coming of the new order of things on the first of April. It is taken as a truth by those versed in evangelical law, that once an edifice has been consecrated to the service, never again may things related with the sordid side of life be brought into actual contact with it.

Just as there may never be the consecration of a church which bears any mortgage or pledge for security whatever, so it follows that there may not be any pledging of the church after consecration, for any purpose whatever. Should, this hold, and there be no process of de-consecration in the American system, the completion of the cathedral will have to wait until there has been actually subscribed and paid in the sum needed for the building of the entire work, before it would be safe to continue it. While in the older countries there is followed very often, the plan of securing certain pledges of sums which would half complete an edifice, and then mortgage the church for the sum unpaid, this would be a very long wait until there had

Galveston G- to Them
GALVESTON, Feb. 6.—What is claimed to be the transfer of the Morgan line steamers from New Orleans to Galveston was announced today from New York. J. C. Stubbs, traffic manager of the Southern Pacific, has been in New York for several days conferring with President Harriman. On his recommendation the executive committee acted in line with Huntington's original plans. Mr. Stubbs says all through business can be handled via Galveston within sixty to ninety days, and it was so ordered by the executive committee.

This means that all freight from Texas, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, New and Old Mexico, California and the Pacific coast, Sandwich Islands, China and Japan will be routed via Galveston. It is announced with official authority that the executive committee of the Southern Pacific will carry out Huntington's plans at Galveston. Those plans contemplate the building of terminals at Galveston, a ship-repairing plant and general depot, large storage and refrigerating warehouses, cotton compress, elevators, etc.

David Haughs, the government fosterer, and Miss Mary Macmillan, daughter of Thomas Macmillan, M. D., of Wallasey, were married yesterday morning at the residence of Rev. Wm. M. Kincaid. There are no cards.

been raised the entire amount of the money needed for the building of the addition which is contemplated in the plans of the architect.

There was a meeting of the trustees of the Second Congregation at the residence of the pastor, the Rev. Alexander Mackintosh, Tuesday evening, at which consideration was given to the letter of Bishop Clarke and the conditions raised by the advice contained therein. While there had been taken at a previous meeting the action advised by the Bishop, yet there was a general and long discussion of the methods which are to be employed in the future.

While there was no resolution passed it was decided that there should be held no services whatever until the coming of the American Bishop, Dr. Johnson, who will take over the church here in the name of the American organization. This course was advised by each of those present at the meeting, and it was the belief that there should be nothing done which might complicate affairs in the future. This was thought to be the best course in view of the fact that the various church authorities are a unit in the advice.

The publication to the effect that the Second Congregation would worship in the Lutheran church was called to the attention of official members of that congregation and all said that there was absolutely no foundation for such a statement, as the vestry would not sanction such a move in the present situation, no matter how much the fact that the Lenten season was passing without any service, might press upon members of the congregation.

Suit Against Hensfield
J. E. Grossman and M. E. Grossman have entered suit against Hensfield & Co. for specific performance of contract. It is alleged that the defendant agreed to finance coffee plantation of plaintiffs in Oahu, but after last March stopped the payments of \$300 per month as agreed upon. The petition alleges that there are now \$3000 due under this contract, and an order is asked also to compel defendants to advance the balance of \$12,450 due.

T. K. K. Friends
YOKOHAMA, Feb. 1.—The Toyo Kisen Kaisha has been for some time considering the scheme of opening a regular line between Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, Java and Australia. Necessary investigations to this effect are now being made. As a first step the company has decided to open up a weekly regular service between Manila and Hongkong, on the Rosetta Maru and the Rohilla Maru.

Senator Elkins has introduced an amendment to the commerce law, permitting railroad pooling, and compelling publication of tariff schedules.

Grading Nuuanu Avenue.

With men and teams the street department is at work reducing the grade of the little hill which has formed the most serious objection to driving on Nuuanu avenue from the down town district to the upper valley. At the same time the entire street is being improved, and new macadam will be laid clear through to the rise, there to meet a road which was rebuilt during the fall.

The grade of Nuuanu avenue at Berea street is being reduced about one and one-half feet, the grade of the completed road being that which was established when the new portion of the street was graded and macadamized after the widening, which was done by the grant of property made by the Bishop Estate. The material which is to be excavated in the reducing of the grade of the hill, is being filled in the low places at the foot of the rise, where the street has been much below the regulation level.

When this is completed, the grade will be about 2 per cent, and the street will then be in line shape from Berea to Bates. The curbs along the entire length of the street are being set back to the established line, and the sidewalks will be laid after the fences have been moved back. The new lines are effective in straightening the street between Berea and School streets, above which thoroughfare the lines are followed in curbing.

The widening of the street at Bates street will be carried through at once, and the entire street made as perfect as it can be, so that there will not be a break in the roadway from the city to the Pail.

America Forging Ahead.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7.—Figures have been compiled by Lloyd's showing that the total output of the world's shipping for the year 1901 was, approximately, 2,617,000 tons, of which 2,262,000 was steam and 355,000 was sail. The total losses of shipping for the year aggregated 28,500 tons in sailing vessels and 361,900 tons in steamships, leaving the net increase in total tonnage 1,871,000 tons. Great Britain leads for the year, with the United States second with 425,000 tons, and Germany and France following in the order named.

Work on the Wharves.

Work on the new Hackfeld wharf-dock in the upper end of the harbor is progressing finely. The floor planks have been laid and the superstructure is being reared. The harbor dredging is going on and Aala Park is rapidly filling up from the debris which is being dumped there from cars which run from the dock across King street and the Rapid Transit tracks.

Paying the Sugar Trust.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Action was begun in the United States Circuit Court here today by the American Sugar Company for the return of \$28,247 paid to the government in duties on sugar imported. The suit is filed because of the decision of the Supreme Court that United States duties need not be paid on merchandise imported from insular possessions of the United States.

The United States has withdrawn its demurrer and will permit judgment to be taken by default.

A gale on the Atlantic coast swept the coasts of Long Island and New Jersey, damaging shipping and causing some deaths.

DAY HAS BEEN SET

Big Athletic Meet on March 29th.

(From Thursday's daily.)

REPRESENTATIVES from the various organizations of Honolulu met last evening with the executive committee from the Boys' Brigade Athletic Association, in the parlors of the Young Men's Christian Association, and decided to hold the field day on Saturday, March 29, at Kapiolani Park. W. W. Harris, chairman of the Boys' Brigade committee, presided at the meeting. Every one there was enthusiastic over the prospects, and agreed that each organization would participate in a manner calculated to make the athletic meeting the greatest ever held here. There were representatives present from the Honolulu Athletic Association, Maile Ilmas, Kamehameha School, Kamehameha Alumni, Punahou Athletics, Punahou Alumni, Scottish Athletic Association, Young Men's Christian Association, and the Boys' Brigade.

It was decided that Saturday, March 29, would be the best day on which to hold the event, as five weeks would give all the athletic associations ample time in which to prepare their teams and individual members for the same. The fourteen standard events for track and field were adopted, but after considerable discussion it was decided to eliminate the one-mile walk.

When the meeting was called to order Chairman Harris made the following statement:

"The Committee of the Boys' Brigade take this opportunity to make a statement and submit a proposition to the athletic organizations of the city in regard to the proposed field day. As stated to you in our letter, we feel that the object being a worthy one, we attain a double object in the advancement of good, clean sport, and also putting into condition an athletic field in the center of the city. We should like to see the clubs and associations here represented to consent to the calling of these events, to be held at a date to be agreed upon tonight, championship events for 1902. In so doing, we feel that the interest already aroused will be increased considerably, and all the clubs and individuals taking part will have more desire to enter these events as championship medals will be conferred on the individual winners."

"We also feel that the result will have a beneficial effect on the athletic organization, by a revival of good sport. We would also like to submit our proposition of events, subject to whatever additions or alterations this meeting tonight may decide upon. We would, however, call the attention of all to the fact that a program must be arranged that will keep the interest of the spectators alive, and a short program well arranged is much better than a long one where delays occur, and events called off for want of entries."

"We have thought that the best plan would be to hold these events on some Saturday afternoon, to give everyone an opportunity to witness the events. In so doing we must necessarily have enough events on the program to run off in an afternoon. We submit a list of the fourteen standard events usually held by the athletic organizations of the mainland on their field days."

"For the committee I also wish to state that we have in mind the appointment of proper officers for the day's sport, and wish to assure any who may enter these events, that this will be one of our most earnest efforts to provide only officials who are competent and impartial. We have been attached to Kapiolani Park as the place for the events to come off, and hope that with the proceeds derived from this field day, that the next time shall see us in our own ground, where with ainder track we shall have some records broken."

"We would also add that to avoid disputes arising in the running of these events, the committee have thought it proper that some standard rules should govern these events, and hereby suggest the adoption of the rules of the Amateur Athletic Association of the United States. In conclusion, we would ask the aid and support of all the athletes, clubs and individuals, to make this field day a success, and revive the interest in good sport."

It was decided to have a silver cup presented to the team obtaining the largest number of points. The general opinion at the meeting was that there should be organization rather than individual competition, and it was thought that a cup given to the team with the largest number of points, would be an inducement to better efforts from the clubs. Prizes for individuals were not considered the best inducement. With teams to compete it was thought this would facilitate the running off of the events, as the clubs would naturally see that the different men taking part in them would be on hand so that the teams should not lose any points.

A games committee, which will practically have charge of the events, will be composed of one member from each of the clubs represented last night, together with a member from the Boys' Brigade committee.

All present seemed to take hold of the matter in hand with enthusiasm, and evinced a desire to go ahead with the preliminary arrangements as fast as possible. The suggestion of a cup met with considerable favor, as it is believed that individual athletes who are not now members of the clubs, might be induced to enroll themselves as members, thus obtaining the privilege of competing.

The clubs will now appoint their own committee, whose work will be to select

(Continued on page 8.)

DECIDES AS TO WATER

The Supreme Court Passes on Old Suit.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The Supreme Court yesterday in a decision setting aside the judgment of the lower court in the case of Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Co. vs. Waialua Sugar Company, decided numerous questions of interest to plantation men generally, relating to water rights. The opinion is written by Chief Justice Frear. The case involved the water rights to the Waialua stream, the defendant having constructed a dam at Maniwa, which it was claimed by plaintiffs, diverted the stream so as to deprive them of water to which they were entitled. The case has already been before the Supreme Court, and it was previously decided that the defendant had a right to construct the dam, though there was no ruling as to the question of diversion of water to which defendant was not entitled. The court says: "The main question was whether the ancient method of diversion established by prescription had been changed by prescription."

The prescriptive right might cover all the water in the stream in dry times, but that would be, not because it covered all the water, however much there might be, but because it covered a certain amount, and there was not more than that amount in such times. The court further holds that the former decision was based on the ground that the exercise of the defendant's right by day could not diminish the plaintiff's supply by night. In conclusion the court says: "We will assume that the matters formerly decided are the same so far as they go as the matters now in dispute, as, for instance, that the dam and flume are the same in the two cases. Then, as shown above, it is res judicata that the dam was lawfully constructed and maintained by the defendant, but not that the defendant can take water whether prescriptive or surplus, from above the dam to lands, whether kula or kalo, that have a prescriptive right to water from that point. It is res judicata that the tapping of kulanawai by means of a flume and the taking of water thereby to the kula lands to which it was formerly taken by the defendant is lawful, provided it still depends from using a sufficient quantity of water on other lands. It is not res judicata that the defendant has prescriptive water rights, but not that it can lawfully take more water than its surplus or prescriptive, than formerly or even the former amount if it has resumed the use of water on such other lands or even additional water in lieu of using water on other lands having prescriptive rights, whether since acquired or then owned and not included in those then owned and uncultivated. It is res judicata that alleged 125 acres and more of kula lands belonging to the plaintiff in the lower part of the valley are not entitled to a continuous flow of water, and that the defendant has the exclusive right, subject to the exceptions mentioned in the former decision, to the day water, except on Sunday, up to the amount to which its former estate was entitled by prescription even though that was at times all the water in the stream. It is not res judicata that the defendant is entitled by prescription, subject to the above mentioned exceptions, to all the water, however much there might be, in the stream during the times above mentioned, or that the defendant is entitled to a proportional share or any share of the surplus or Sunday water, or that it is not so entitled."

It follows that the former decision is not a complete bar to the present suit and does not cover completely the several acts now complained of in bar to which that decision is pleaded. It may be relied on as far as it goes but beyond that the questions are still open.

The decree sustaining the plea is set aside and the case remitted to the Circuit Judge for further proceedings. The following is the syllabus of the opinion:

A decree is binding between co-defendants when they are necessary to each other, and when their rights are against each other are adjudicated, whether there are cross-pleadings between them or not, if the matters could be adjudicated under the pleadings between the plaintiffs and defendants.

One who appears generally and is made a party at his own request is bound by the decree so far as it properly goes under the pleadings, even though he appeared in consequence of a published notice which was not so broad as the complaint.

The doctrine of splitting causes distinguished from that of res judicata. So far as the ultimate matter adjudicated is concerned, all intermediate matters are conclusively presumed to have been adjudicated whether in fact raised or adjudicated or not.

As to other ultimate matters, only those intermediate matters which are as adjudicated which were in fact adjudicated.

Other ultimate matters themselves are not regarded as adjudicated if they were not in fact adjudicated although they might have been so far as the pleadings were concerned.

A decree is binding as to necessary inferences though not as to possible or probable inferences from it.

Under a complaint that the defendant unlawfully constructed and maintained a dam and by means thereof diverted water, a decision that the dam need not be removed because it might be lawfully used for a diversion to certain land and does not appear to be used for a diversion to any land, does not settle that it might lawfully be used for a diversion to other lands.

Nor does a decision that a certain quantity of water lawfully be diverted at other dams settle that the same or any less quantity may lawfully be diverted at this dam.

A decision that a certain quantity of water may be taken from an ancient ditch by means of a new flume to lands that have no water rights because of a discontinuance in the use of a certain other quantity of water on other lands that have water rights, does not settle that an additional quantity may afterwards be taken at the same point, or even the same quantity if the use of water on the old lands has been resumed, or an additional quantity in lieu of using it on still other lands that have wa-

ter rights. There is something that defendant is not supposed to know, and that water to lands that have no water rights. It was proper to decide that the defendant had acquired a right to take as much water as necessary for its plantation, and that it was not necessary for it to show that it had a prescriptive right to take as much water as necessary for its plantation. The defendant's right was not prejudicial to the plaintiff's rights, since if it had the right to take as much water as necessary for its plantation, it was not necessary for it to show that it had a prescriptive right to take as much water as necessary for its plantation. Such intermediate finding of an alternative day and night use is res judicata in other suits between the same parties as to the same or other acts complained of.

The decision in *Louisa vs. Waialua Sugar Co.*, 3 Haw. 551, that the defendant had an exclusive day right to water (subject to certain exceptions, referred to prescriptive rights only and did not cover surplus or storm water. It was not intended to cover surplus water, and it is a necessary inference that it did, in spite of an actual contrary intention. That decision did not decide from the finding as to an exclusive prescriptive day right, adjudge that the defendant had a general right to a fair proportion of the surplus water, or that it was not then taking more than its proportion, it had such right. The court did not intend to so decide, nor is it a necessary inference that it did, even if the pleadings were broad enough to have permitted it to do so.

The three circuit judges held sessions yesterday for the first time. In the morning Judge Robinson called the civil calendar in the Ewa court room, while Judge Gear heard criminal cases in the Supreme room, and in the afternoon Judge Humphreys held court in his chambers.

The presence of the attorneys before Robinson made the trial of criminal cases rather difficult, as the defendants ready had no attorneys to defend them.

Three Porto Ricans, charged with burglarizing the store of the Waialua Agricultural Co., caused the most trouble. Mr. Lewis was first appointed to defend, and he offered as an excuse that he was attorney for the Waialua Company and consequently not able to defend where he should have been prosecuting. The excuse was accepted and Mr. Lewis given another charity job. Then Mr. Brooks was called in, but he pleaded a trial before Humphreys and thus escaped the duty, though he was also given a prisoner to defend. Frank Thompson came next and his excuse wasn't strong enough to secure a release, and he began then the defense of the prisoners, but not until Davis, who happened to stray into the court room, was given a like billet. Davis pleaded that he was busy and sick and besides had been working a week for charity in the appeal of Oskali Manikicho. The court wouldn't allow the excuse, however, and the attorney was given a native boy to defend, who was about to throw his arms about his defender-to-be when Davis escaped.

The Porto Ricans defended by Thompson were Hypolito Feliciano, Augustine Barga and Angel Marcello and the trial occupied the entire day. The jury returned a verdict of guilty of burglary and recommended the defendants to the mercy of the court. Sentence will be passed this morning.

OTHER CRIMINAL CASES.

Louisa Torres and three other Porto Rican girls who were the net results of a recent raid at Iwilei, were discharged upon motion of Attorney Kauilouk, because there had been no written complaint to the police court. Two of the girls are still in jail under second charge. Judge Gear warned the girls to be more careful in the future and advised them to go to work.

Wong See charged with assault and battery, was also released, there having been no complaint on file in the Circuit Court.

Manuel Garcia and Mrs. Lina Bailey were let go for the same reason.

BEFORE HUMPHREYS.

Judge Humphreys heard another plumbing suit yesterday—Gehring & Butzke vs. T. Hanita. The jury brought in a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of \$225.47.

Following this the case of Apana vs. D. Kul was called and a jury drawn. This is a suit on a promissory note, and for an account which plaintiff claims is due him for goods sold and delivered to the native. The latter denies having signed the promissory note for \$100, and at the instance of one of the jurymen was compelled to execute his signature in the courtroom, with results not altogether favorable to himself. He claims also that he furnished fish to plaintiff two and three times a week, and is not indebted to him in any sum whatever. The total amount sued for was over \$600.

The jury was instructed at 5 o'clock, and had not agreed at 6, when the jurymen were taken to the Grill for dinner. At 9 o'clock a verdict was reported for plaintiff in the sum of \$321.27. F. M. Brooks appeared for plaintiff.

BECKY IS FREE OF MAGDON.

Judge Gear yesterday terminated the Becky Pancee spendthrift trust, and ordered the guardian, J. Alfred Magdon, to return to her all property now in his possession. The court said: "I am satisfied that the ward does not now come within the definition of a spendthrift, and that if such guardianship ever were necessary, it is no longer necessary."

The court quotes from Tiedemann's "Limitation of Police Power," as follows: "The claim has also been made that the property of spendthrifts may be taken from them and placed under the control of a guardian or curator. But it would appear to be a very difficult matter to determine just what degree of extravagance will make the possessor of property a spendthrift. Webster defines a spendthrift to be one who spends money profusely or imprudently. If that be taken as a correct definition it would be difficult to discover in it the element which would justify the exercise of police power. If he established that his improvident expenditures are the acts of a deranged mind then he could lawfully be placed under guardianship on the ground that he is suffering from a form of dementia. But if a perfectly sane man chooses to spend a fortune in high living, prefers the pleasures of a riotous life, with poverty in advanced years, to an equitable and moderate expenditure of his income, with the enjoyment of ease and comfort through life and a proper provision for his heirs; who can lawfully hinder him from making the choice?"

A man can do what he pleases with his own property, provided he does not interfere with or transgress some vest-

TO KILL THE LANTANA

Koebele Advises Bringing of Insects.

Entomologist Koebele has submitted to Governor Dole a report upon the insects preying upon lantana in Mexico, the intention being to introduce the species to curtail the growth of the lantana in Hawaii. Professor Koebele stated yesterday that where the lantana in this territory produced hundreds of seeds to each plant while in Mexico half a dozen seeds to several bushels of the lantana is the rule, and the onslaught of insect enemies is held to be responsible for the freedom from the pest in the latter country. Mr. Koebele, in his report, advises strongly against spreading the blight which is now preying on the lantana on Maui, and warns against its indiscriminate distribution in the islands. A further examination of the lantana will be made by Koebele on his coming visit to Mexico.

The report of the Entomologist is as follows:

Honolulu, Feb. 15, 1902. His Excellency Sanford B. Dole, Governor, Territory of Hawaii. Dear Sir:—At your request I herewith give you notes on insects preying upon lantana in Mexico. The observations made during my visit to that country in 1898 were but limited, a few seeds only of lantana camara were found and in but one locality, in the States of Morelos. The plant has also been seen near Orizaba and doubtless will be found everywhere (toward the south from these localities) with additional host preying on the same. Of the insects found in the white lantana, two at least could be safely introduced here, providing they are also found preying on the seeds of D. camara.

It appears that very little is known of these minute little flies, living in, and destroying the seeds of these plants. I have no works on hand relating to the habits of Acromyzids, save Dr. L. O. Howard's book, 1901, p. 187, who finds a brief note: "The Acromyzid flies, as a rule, are small insignificant creatures of all colors. The larvae of some of them feed on living plants, forming burrows or mines in various parts and especially in the leaves."

In Fauna Hawaiana, Diptera, by P. H. Grinnshaw, just received, we find the following note: "Two specimens belonging to this genus were obtained by Mr. Perkins, one was beaten from trees at a height of 3000 feet, in the mountains, Oahu, in April, 1892; and the other is from Kona, Hawaii, and was obtained at a height of 4000 feet, in September of the same year. Both specimens agree in most respects with A. cubensis, Thoms., described from California. The abdomen is entirely black. In the present state of our knowledge of this genus I think it wiser to defer the description of this species rather than add another to the long list of those already named, which must include a great many synonyms."

NOTES ON LANTANA INSECTS.

No. 194. A few seeds of Lantana camara collected at Cuernavaca, Mexico, Aug. 25, 1898, produced a number of flies up to October. But few mature seeds were observed on the shrubs and it seems that most of them are infested and eaten out by this dipterous larvae, hence the scarcity of the plant which is found but rarely.

Mr. Couillet, in charge of the Diptera at the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., tells me the fly is an Acromyzid, and furthermore, these flies have never been known to be injurious. Both Dr. Howard and Schwarz would not recommend the introduction of the fly into Hawaii, saying it is not to be told what it may lead to.

I should not hesitate, for a moment, to introduce the same here. In fact, I have repeatedly written to Mexico for green seeds of Lantana to study the fly carefully, yet nothing could be obtained.

LANTANA—WHITE FLOWERING.

No. 195. Also at the end of August, 1898, at Cuernavaca, Mexico, the seeds of the white flowering Lantana were collected and sown. On several shrubs not a single mature or good seed could be found, owing to the mass of insects preying on the same.

1. The larvae of a *Lycena* (a small blue butterfly) was found but not raised. It could be introduced here, it also found eating the seeds of L. camara.

2. The larvae of a small *Pyralid* was most numerous. The moth was bred. Should not be introduced until better known.

3. A small *Tineid* was also bred. Should be more carefully studied.

4. A small *Trypeta* fly appears to be very numerous. Its larvae living within the seeds. This may be of great importance if it should be found to devour the seeds of our Lantana.

5. The larvae of a *Cecidomyid* fly. Very numerous and eating out the seeds. May be equally important for us.

6. A few remains of Chalcid flies saved are apparently all parasitic upon one or the other of the above insects.

Under the date of August 29th, 1901, I have fully reported upon *Orthocentrus* (a fly), preying on Lantana, on Maui, the possibility of what this scale may do on our islands. I have since learned that it is also recorded from the West Indies where it has no better reputation than in India and Ceylon, and again would warn of an indiscriminate distribution over all the islands of this serious pest. The sooner we can introduce an effective enemy for the same, the better for the islands.

Respectfully,
ALBERT KOEBELE,
Entomologist.

him that privilege. And what he could give away without receiving any equivalent therefor, he may dispose of in riotous living."

He adds: "It is unnecessary to go into the constitutionality of the law, but it would be well to remember that as all are agreed, at least since June 14, 1899, we have been living in a free country, and that the closing remarks of Mr. Tiedemann apply in full force to us."

COURT NOTES.

A demurrer has been filed in the case of Metcalf vs. Nakuna. J. Lightfoot was admitted to practice law in the district courts by Judge Humphreys yesterday.

DOINGS OF THE GARDEN ISLE

HANAMAUU. Lihue, Kauai, Feb. 18.—Our new paper, *The Garden Island*, edited by Mr. Shiga, a Japanese, is full of good things. Following are some of its local specialties, which cover, very clearly, the news of Kauai for the week.

Dr. Hutchinson and Dr. Derby are making a tour of the island. They will be on Kauai for some time to come. It is said that Mr. John D. Willard will represent the Government on Kauai in the tax appeal cases.

It is claimed that a road grader with two men and eight mules in a day can do the same work as fifty men with pick and shovel. It might be a great saving to the Government if they looked this up, especially when labor is so scarce.

The polo fever has seized Kauai. Both Waimea and Kaula have teams practicing regularly, and we may look for a spirited contest between these two rival districts in the near future.

Scarcity of fish now seems to be a thing of the past on Kauai. Between Waimea and Hanalei there is estimated to be from thirty to forty or even more fishing boats. The Japanese have slowly but surely learned from the natives the habits of different kinds of fish. With their determined and industrious ways they are able to make a good living by fishing.

The amount of soda water manufactured and consumed on the Garden Isle is surprising. If one would take the trouble to get statistics, in all probability Kauai would not be far behind the per capita record in the amount consumed per capita. The soda water works in Lihue, Koloa, Elele and Waimea. In a short time two more soda factories will be started, one in Kapaa and one in Hanalei.

A lot of petty thefts are going on now on this island. It is rumored that some of the broken into Koloa store and got away with some jewelry, etc. These Japanese were robbed of their maddies and bridles near Kapaa a few nights ago.

The trouble between Japanese contractors and Mr. Wong Feat of Kapaa has been compromised. The suit brought up before Judge Kaula by Kwong Sing Wai & Co. of Hanalei, against Weihe-loha of the same place, in regard to fishing rights, the defendant was acquitted.

Mr. Ah Chook, a rich Chinese merchant of Kapaa, has added a two-story building to his store.

The Kaula Glee Club gave a delightful concert in the Y. M. C. A. of Lihue. It was a rare treat for music lovers, and we hope they may visit us again in the summer. They will give concerts in Koloa, Elele and Waimea.

Mr. W. C. Parke returned last Saturday from Lihue, where he has been making his annual inspection of the Lihue Station, besides enjoying a very pleasant visit with his many friends on the Garden Isle.

Mr. Ewart and Miss Ewart were in Lihue for a few days. They report heavy rains in Kilauea.

The S. P. C. meeting was held as usual on Wednesday last. Out of respect to the How Wong Society they adjourned until after the Chinese New Year.

Mrs. "Jack" Coney is back. The Misses O'Connell are in Lihue now. Their marriage bells will ring again this month in Lihue, where Mr. Hills and Miss O'Connell are made one.

Mr. and Mrs. Purvis have entertained the young people of Lihue in delightful informal dances.

The Wilcozes are spending a few days at Hanalei.

Mrs. Flohr is visiting her sister, Mrs. Hogg.

The engagement is announced of Miss Edith Wallace to Col. Hayes. Miss Wallace is very well known in Lihue circles.

The large, spacious warehouse of the Lihue Plantation store is now completed. Mr. Lucas, the manager, says he will soon be able to fill any big order in the lines of groceries, feed stuffs, and building materials.

The engagement is announced of Miss Watt and Mr. Fisher. Both parties are very popular in Lihue society.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Gay were in Lihue for a few days' visit.

Mrs. Christ has arrived to take charge of the Lihue Hospital.

Mr. M. F. Prosser has been quite ill, but is on the road to recovery.

Mr. Baldwin, of Makalei, has been over to Lihue on a business trip.

It is understood that the Lihue people will attend the inauspicious ball at Waimea, which takes place on the 22nd of this month.

Miss Watt has returned to Lihue to prepare for her wedding, which is to take place this coming summer.

SHE RECOMMENDS CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

"I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for a number of years and have no hesitancy in saying that it is the best remedy for coughs, colds and croup I have ever used in my family. I have no words to express my confidence in this remedy.—Mrs. J. A. Moore, North Star, Mich., U. S. A. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands."

Police Items.

Burglars broke into Waller's stall at the fish market some time Tuesday night or yesterday morning, and carried away a box of oranges, several bunches of bananas and a couple dozen bottles of jelly.

The cases of Nishiyama and Ah Wa went over until this morning. They were the men arrested Tuesday on a charge of robbery.

The serious charge against J. W. Hall was nolle prossed yesterday in the police court, and a new and graver charge preferred, in which his bail was fixed at \$500. His case was before the grand jury yesterday.

MOTHER AND BABE

Sick mother—sick child! That's the way it works when a mother is nursing her infant.

Scott's Emulsion is an ideal medicine for nursing mothers. It has a direct effect on the milk. Sometimes the mother is weak; her thin milk does not make the baby grow. Scott's Emulsion changes all that. The rich cod-liver oil in Scott's Emulsion feeds the mother and gives a flow of rich, nourishing milk for the baby.

The medicine in Scott's Emulsion not only strengthens the mother but goes naturally through the milk and strengthens the child.

Nothing to harm—all for good—Scott's Emulsion.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like. SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

USE....

KOMEL SODA

At Home,
At the Club,
At Your Receptions,
and at all
Social Gatherings.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO. LIMITED.

Sole Agents for the Hawaiian Islands. Island Orders Solicited. Telephone Main 71.

DINNERS TO FRIENDS.

Mr. George Hons and Mr. and Mrs. Grinbaum Entertain.

Mr. George Hons of Waialua, entertained several friends at the Moana hotel at dinner last evening. The decorations were in rose, pink and carnations. The guests at table were: Dr. Raymond, Mr. R. B. Berg, Mr. Arthur Wilder and Mr. C. T. Holloway.

Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Grinbaum were the hosts at a most pleasing dinner the preceding evening, the guests being Mr. and Mrs. P. N. Lialenthal, and the members of their immediate party. The dinner was an Hawaiian one and the decorations of the tables were in the colors of the country, there being as well a profusion of flowers. Added to the bright coloring of these were several delicate electrical effects and the whole was a most pleasing picture.

In addition to this there were a number of parties of smaller numbers, especially many persons from the transports, who had the double enjoyment of a dinner by the sea and the music by the band later.

The San Francisco chamber of commerce and merchants' exchange passed resolutions favoring admission of Chinese clerks, etc. The action was denounced in a mammoth labor meeting a few days later.

The handsome main entrance doors for the new Hackfeld building have been put in.

HAVE YOU TRIED

Primo Lager?

The best tonic, and is absolutely pure.

Extension Dining Tables

We are safe in saying that a more beautiful line of dining room furniture was never seen in Honolulu. They consist of round and square tables of rich quarter sawed golden oak, the round tables measuring five feet across.

WILTON, AXMINSTER AND SMYRNA RUGS

An entirely new stock of gorgeous designs just opened and will sell rapidly. Come and get yours before the prettiest ones are selected.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

CORNER KING AND BETHEL STS.

Special Sale

Landscapes Glasses.

ONE HUNDRED DOZEN NINE-ON. FINE, THIN BLOWN TUMBLERS WITH DIAMOND HEAD ENGRAVED THEREON AT 50: PER DOZEN AT W. W. DIAMOND & CO'S

Dealers in Pottery, Glassware, Art Goods, Household Utensils, Lamps, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Hotel Supplies, etc., etc.

Sole agents for Gurney Cleanable Refrigerators, Detroit Jewel Stoves, Pacific Blue Flame Stoves, Reed & Barton's Silverware, genuine double-coated Granite Ironware, Homer Laughlin Potteries, United States Cream Separators, Challenge and Dandy Windmills.

Refrigerators and Stoves sold on the installment plan.

Goods delivered to all parts of the city and suburbs free of charge.

W. W. Diamond & Co. LIMITED.

33-55-57 King Street, Honolulu.

BILIOUS COLIC.

H. Seever, a carpenter and builder of Kenton, Tenn., U. S. A., when suffering intensely from an attack of bilious colic, sent to a near by drug store for something to relieve him. The druggist sent him a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, three doses of which effected a permanent cure. This is the only remedy that can be depended upon in the most severe cases of colic and cholera morbus. Most druggists know this and recommend it when such a medicine is called for. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

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PIGS DYING OF CHOLERA

Disease is at Work Among Island Swine.

Hogs and pigs in Hawaii have been attacked by what is believed to be hog cholera or swine plague. The disease, whatever it is, is rapidly decimating the herds of animals on this and other islands of the group. It is reported to have caused the most havoc in Kailahi Valley, where large numbers of hogs and pigs have died lately, with symptoms very similar to cholera.

Out of a herd of twenty-two hogs at the Kanehameha School, six hogs died within the past few days, and losses in other places are about in the same proportion, though reports have been received only at infrequent intervals. Prof. F. G. Krauss, of the Kanehameha School, yesterday brought to the United States experimental station the spleen and lungs of one of the animals which was so afflicted, and they will be sent by the next steamer to Washington, for analysis by the Bureau of Animal Industry. The disease here, according to Professor Krauss' report, is accompanied by cough and redness of the skin, and death generally ensues suddenly and without any previous illness. The exact nature of the disease is not known, but is thought to be either hog cholera or swine plague.

These two diseases resemble each other very closely in their symptoms, and it requires an examination of the internal organs after the animal's death, and in many cases a microscopic study, to clearly distinguish between them. Hog cholera and swine plague are not only similar in symptoms, but in their effect upon the bodies of the affected animals. They resemble each other in that both are caused by bacteria; they must be combated by measures which will prevent exposure to the bacteria, or destroy them after they have been introduced upon the premises, and the sick animals must be treated by remedies which will reduce the fever, stop the multiplication of the germs, and assist the affected organs in resuming their normal functions.

The disease has not been altogether unknown prior to this time in the Hawaiian Islands, though never before has any attempt been made to stay its ravages. From time to time there have been similar reports, though the disease has never been designated by any particular name. There have been but few reports recently from people who get pigs by this disease, though it is the belief of the local officials at the experimental station that the disease is prevalent to a considerable extent in the islands at this time. Reports are consequently desired at the Capitol building office, in order that remedies may be suggested to prevent an epidemic. A few bulletins dealing with hog cholera are being issued, and will be issued upon application.

Hog cholera is particularly fatal to young pigs, and often attacks them when the old hogs escape. The older animals have a greater power of resistance to the virus, and this power, which is also known as immunity, is increased when hogs have been exposed to the disease, and only a slightly infected that they have recovered after an illness of some duration, or without showing any evident symptoms of the disease. In other words, if hog cholera breaks out among a herd of swine and is checked and apparently eradicated by medical treatment, the hogs that are saved are capable of resisting the contagion on the premises, while purchased hogs that have not been exposed will, when put with the others, contract the disease and die. This shows that the virus has remained upon the premises and the hogs have been saved not by the destruction of the contagion, but by keeping the infected hogs away from the healthy ones. This is an important fact, and one which should be kept constantly in mind in applying measures of prevention.

The virus of hog cholera is more tenacious, more resisting to the conditions which affect the vitality of bacteria than that of swine plague, and it is also more easily spread and communicated to healthy animals. Swine contract hog cholera by taking the virus into the body with the food or drink, by inhaling it with the air, and less frequently by its gaining entrance through the surface of a fresh wound. On the other hand, the virus of swine plague is generally, if not always, taken into the lungs with the inhaled air.

The time that elapses between infection and the appearance of the first symptoms of illness, known as the period of incubation, varies from four to twenty days. During this period the germs are multiplying slowly and are gradually overcoming the vital powers of the animal by means of poisonous substances which they produce as the result of their growth.

SYMPTOMS.

The symptoms of serious diseases of swine are not as characteristic as with the larger animals. In the most acute and most severe cases the animals die very suddenly, either before sickness has been observed, or after they have been ill but a few hours. Such cases are seen most frequently when the disease first appears in a herd. In the greater number of cases the progress of the malady is slower, and there is consequently a much better opportunity to observe the symptoms. There is first seen the signs of fever, shivering, unwillingness to move, more or less loss of appetite, elevation of temperature, which may reach 106 to 107 Fahrenheit; the animals appear stupid and dull, and have a tendency to hide in the litter or bedding and remain covered by it.

The bulletin also suggests remedies for the disease, and sanitary measures to prevent the introduction of the contagion. Proper breeding is also suggested, and upon this point the bulletin says:

"The first principle of this method of prevention is to breed only from mature breeding stock which is only distantly or not at all related. The second principle is to select, if possible, animals for breeding stock which have shown, by having passed through an outbreak without becoming affected, that they possess power of resisting hog cholera. The third principle is to feed the growing shoats upon a variety of food which will lead to normal and harmonious development of all the

different organs. The application of these principles must be made by the individual breeder in accordance with his own knowledge and experience, and the conditions of his own stock, and the conditions of his own country. It will be impossible for any one to give a general formula, though there are many general principles which should be followed in all cases.

The first of these, upon which the hope of so large a part of the country are raised, has done more than anything else to weaken the vital powers of these animals. With wheat selling in the markets of the country as low as corn, there is no longer any excuse for limiting the food of hogs to a single grain. Wheat is much better than corn for growing animals, but should be crushed or rolled to give the best results. Ground oats, middlings, bean and peas may also be used to give variety. It is hardly necessary to add that during the warm months of the year hogs should have plenty of young grass or clover.

"By intelligently applying these principles in the production of the breeding stock, a strain of animals may be developed which is hardy, vigorous, profitable, and much more capable of resisting disease than is the ordinary bred and corn-fed stock which is now so generally used by the farmers of this country."

COURT NOTES.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

There were plenty of prisoners awaiting trial in Circuit Court yesterday afternoon, but no attorneys to defend. When the criminal calendar was called the defendants appeared, but stated that they had no one to defend them. Bailiff Ellis was immediately ordered to go into the Supreme Court library and bring in an attorney, no matter who he was or what he was doing. Mr. Andrade was the unfortunate who happened to be within reach, and when he appeared in the courtroom, Judge Gear promptly asked:

"Your client is here ready for trial. Why wasn't you here?"

Mr. Andrade looked mystified and looking inquiringly around the room for his client without result, then turned to the court and asked, "Where is he?"

Judge Gear pointed to Hailu, who was awaiting trial on a charge of larceny in the second degree, and then said: "You were appointed to defend him; why were you not on hand?"

Mr. Andrade was still rather bewildered, but said that he had no knowledge of the honor which had been conferred upon him, and asked when the appointment had been made. The court turned to Clerk Lienes, and asked him to find the date, but by this time the jury was in an uproar of laughter, and the true circumstances of the case finally dawned upon the attorney. A plea of guilty was entered by Hailu, after the court had refused to dismiss because of faulty indictment, and the defendant was sentenced to two years in prison. He has a previous prison record, and said he had earned his living by "shooting craps."

Judge Dickey was the next luckless attorney to get in the toils of the Circuit Court, and he was appointed to defend Ah Chong in the same manner as was Andrade. The Chinese was charged with having stolen \$50 in gold and a gold ring, and the evidence was largely circumstantial. The defendant had made the mistake, however, of going around barefooted, while all the remaining Chinese at the scene of the crime wore shoes or slippers, and the telltale marks of bare feet in the vicinity of the place where the money was taken, proved fatal to the defendant's case, and the jury brought in a verdict of guilty. He was sentenced to prison for a term of four months, and the costs were remitted.

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The minister departed, though he did not look exactly as penitent as might have been expected under the circumstances.

VERDICT IN PLUMBING CASES.

In Judge Humphreys' court the jury returned a verdict in the case of Gehring & Butzke vs. W. W. Ahana, for plaintiff, in the sum of \$442.21. The amount of the plumbing bill sued for was \$641.25. Both sides took exceptions to the verdict, and gave notice of motion for a new trial.

CHEONG CHARGED.

Ah Cheong, charged with forgery, was released by Judge Gear yesterday because of the insufficiency of the complaint. The defendant was found guilty in the lower court of passing a forged check for \$50 upon Bishop & Co. He pleaded in extenuation that he must have been dreaming at the time.

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office in this city.

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Judge Kates yesterday found a personal injunction against T. H. Ahana, in the case of Ahana vs. Ahana, restraining the defendant from issuing any writs or orders, and the finding of fact was also signed by the court. The latter related simply the causes of complaint, and the court allowed them to go in only with a notation that they were given at the special request of plaintiff.

Judge Stillman objected to the form of the decree, and also to the finding of fact, and asked for permission to amend the decree. It is hardly necessary to add that during the warm months of the year hogs should have plenty of young grass or clover.

The court order will not affect the Prime license now outstanding, unless some action is taken by the plaintiffs to enforce the decision, or by the Territorial grand jury.

Judge Robinson will hold his first session of court this morning, but it is liable to be attended by some difficulties in the future. The entire court machinery of the First Circuit is made for the use of but two judges, excepting in the matter of clerkships, the Legislature having provided for a third judge in this instance. But when it comes to interpreters, stenographers, bailiffs and other necessary paraphernalia of a court, the Legislature was dumb as to its provisions, and it will require some very close and clever calculation to make the machinery of two courts do for a third also. The lack of money in the Judiciary Department to go into the Supreme Court library and bring in an attorney, no matter who he was or what he was doing, Mr. Andrade was the unfortunate who happened to be within reach, and when he appeared in the courtroom, Judge Gear promptly asked:

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The minister departed, though he did not look exactly as penitent as might have been expected under the circumstances.

VERDICT IN PLUMBING CASES.

In Judge Humphreys' court the jury returned a verdict in the case of Gehring & Butzke vs. W. W. Ahana, for plaintiff, in the sum of \$442.21. The amount of the plumbing bill sued for was \$641.25. Both sides took exceptions to the verdict, and gave notice of motion for a new trial.

CHEONG CHARGED.

Ah Cheong, charged with forgery, was released by Judge Gear yesterday because of the insufficiency of the complaint. The defendant was found guilty in the lower court of passing a forged check for \$50 upon Bishop & Co. He pleaded in extenuation that he must have been dreaming at the time.

COURT NOTES.

Motion to amend the petition in the matter of the estate of Naomee Kaahue for removal of J. K. Prendergast as guardian, was filed yesterday.

Homer L. Ross was admitted to practice in the Territorial courts yesterday. The petitioner was admitted to the bar in Iowa in 1896, and bears a letter of recommendation from Leslie M. Shaw, former Governor, and now Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Ross will open an

OBJECT TO THE CONSUMPTIVES

Many persons interested in other ways, who were present at the report of the selection of a hospital site for the Hospital for Consumptives, known at once to value objections to the plan of the institution there. A few property owners declared that they would not wish the hospital, and others took the ground that such an institution should be located, so far away from the city as possible.

One of the subscribers to the fund took this view. Mr. J. A. McCandless said he thought the best plan would be to take the hospital far away from the city, especially as a site on the Waianae end of the island would offer a location which would be dryer, warmer, and less windy than any at the Kaimuki tract, while at the same time it would take consumptive and tuberculous patients out of the city.

Mr. S. E. Damon, of the board, said that the decision was made only after long consideration, and the site chosen was selected as it offered the most available place. There were considerations of medical attendance, supplies, transportation and such things, which made it necessary that such an institution be kept within easy reach of the city. The plans for the hospital would make it an institution which would be in every way sanitary and an ornament, rather than anything else.

The plans for the hospital contemplate an administration building at one extreme corner of the block, which contains six acres. Down either side will be placed two wings for the wards. Enclosed in the angle thus formed will be the kitchen and refectory. In time the principal entrance will be from the opposite corner, or right up to the back door of the institution. This indicates the determination of the board to make the hospital one of the most perfect that can be secured.

The price of the block, which has been purchased by the board from A. A. Young, is \$2,000. To meet the payments, there has been called from the subscribers 50 per cent of their pledges. Half this sum will be payable next month, and the same amount in June. Before anything is done, Mr. Young will clear off the lantern and the rocks, and put into the place a considerable sum in the necessary ground improvements.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Delegate Wilcox of Hawaii has introduced a bill increasing annual salaries as follows: President of the United States, \$100,000; vice president, \$25,000; cabinet officers, \$10,000.

HONOLULU ALIVE.

When you know a good thing tell it. It will not lessen its goodness. But will do good to others. If you've been cured, tell it. There's more misery just like it. Waiting to find out how. There are lots of lame backs in Honolulu.

It's a busy place and people must work. There's kidney trouble to a large extent. Ever notice how many people over 40 complain? Seven out of ten say colds affect their kidneys.

The kidneys are the cause, not the colds. Keep them in shape by all means. You can do it easily and pleasantly. No nauseating disturbances. No effect except on the kidneys. But that effect is quick and permanent.

Donn's Backache Kidney Pills do perfect work. Honolulu is full of their praises. Mr. H. G. Crabbe, of Nuuanu street, this city, formerly a merchant and clerk, is now a collector. He writes: "My age is 69 years and I am blessed with children and grandchildren. For about two years I have been troubled with a severe pain in the back. A short time ago I purchased some of Donn's Backache Kidney Pills at Hollister & Co.'s Drug Store, and found great relief through using them. I keep some of the pills by me as a safeguard against attacks of my old complaint, which I need not fear so long as I have a remedy like Donn's Backache Kidney Pills to combat them."

For sale by all dealers; price 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50. Mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORATIVE. IS WARRANTED TO CLEANSE THE BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING.

For Scrofula, Eczema, Erysipelas, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Bores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Erysipelas, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scrofula, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Cleans the Blood from all impure matter, From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 25¢ each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTRIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes sold off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co. (Limited.) AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company. OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836. Accumulated Funds £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co. OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. Capital £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. AGENTS.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd. HONOLULU. Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS. —AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.
The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis Mo.
The Standard Oil Co.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump, Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London

ARRIVAL OF THE "HELEN BREWER" FROM NEW YORK.

The Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd, have received by the above ship, large additions to their Stock of Goods, comprising in part:

Two Carloads of The Michigan Gar-
land Stoves,
Three Carloads of Nails,
A Carload of Eddy Refrigerators,
A Carload of Fence Wire, Galvanized,
Plain and Barbed,
A Carload of Cabot's Shingle Stain,
A full line of Pennsylvania Lawn
Mowers,
Caustic Soda,
Frazier's Axle Grease,
Fairy Step Ladders,
Lanterns,
Charcoal Irons,
Tin Ware,
Agricultural Tools,
Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Pitch, etc.,
etc., in quantities to suit.

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Importers and Jobbers of Hardware and General Merchandise, Fort, Merchant and Bethel Streets.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

Entered at the Postoffice at Honolulu, H. I., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
 Per Month \$1.00
 Per Month, Foreign \$1.25
 Per Year \$12.00
 Per Year, Foreign \$15.00

-Payable in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,

Manager.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1902.

The reply to the question of who wrote Wilcox's school bill is still on the calendar with no chance of its being reached at this session.

It often happens, when a transport is here, that the fish market stalls find themselves minus in the morning of some of their stock of staples.

The feelings of the Don, while all the other Europeans hasten to assure Uncle Sam that they were his to command during the Spanish war, have not yet been reported. Perhaps they are unreportable.

Now that Prince Henry is coming with a bag full of presents, Pettigrew feels a keen sense of his loss of a Senatorship. When things were being given away Pettigrew always managed to be around.

The report of Acting Gov. Cooper, which has come back from Washington, is a good sized book, handsomely illustrated with maps and pictures—a work which ought, as the hackneyed phrase runs, to be in every library. We take it for granted that the report is being attentively read at Washington.

It ought to be easy matter to invent a machine to cut down lantana and tear out its roots. A steam roller with broad spikes on the cylinder and wing saws run on a principle not unlike the cutter of a mowing machine, would soon reduce a lantana patch to a harrowed field. After that deep plowing or the turning in of cattle and horses ought to get the place in shape for future pasturage.

The delegate in Congress from Porto Rico has entered a vigorous protest against reciprocity with Cuba. What the delegate from Hawaii is doing about it nobody knows, but the chances are that the man who draws his measure is at work on an amendment to the educational bill providing steam heaters for each tropical school house, and hasn't come to the Cuban problem yet.

LEGISLATION IS LAGGING.

With the passing of the first one-third of the long session of Congress, there is such a condition of general legislation, according to the reports from the capital, that there well may be a stock-taking with a view of looking into the chances of legislation along the ordinary lines.

By the last reports there have been made few advances with the special legislation, which it was expected would result from the session. Cuba was heralded as one of the things to be cared for during the session, and entered the lists groomed by the President himself. The outlook was for speedy action, but it developed early in the race that the opposition of members who came from the best States, was too strong to be overcome, and the result was that the House Committee sidetracked the bill to give place to the war revenue reduction measure.

After years of waiting and discussion the present session was looked to to secure definite action along lines favorable for the early construction of the interoceanic canal. And yet with a report of the Walker commission favoring the Nicaragua route, favorable action of the House, which heretofore has been the lagging upon this subject, there promises to be such a snarl between the advocates of the two routes, as will delay action indefinitely. The same may be said of the conditions which surround the cable proposition. There are two parties to the controversy over cable matters. While one advocates government ownership the other wants the privilege given to a private corporation. Between the two there is such feeling that all action is being kept back and there may be even yet defeat for the bills which have come out of the committee, to provide for a cable.

Coming to Hawaiian matters, there seems every prospect that the bill providing for the redemption of Hawaiian coins will get through, as well certain provisions for lighthouses and harbor surveys, but from the outlook there is little hope for land legislation and less for the county and school bills which were introduced by Delegate Wilcox. It has been the gossip that there was never any intention on the part of Wilcox to press the latter measures, but that they were introduced for the purpose of procuring printed copies to send to the Home Rulers for consideration as matters which might be brought before the next legislature. The Wilcoxian land scheme, without the endorsement of the Interior Department will have less chance than a rational taxation measure would possess at the hands of a Home Rule committee.

With so much of the session gone without any definite action, even forecast by the preliminary actions of House and Senate, there seems to be paved a way for the appropriation bills which are in the course of preparation and which have the right of way. Hawaii is interested in every one of the budget measures, for with a naval station, with demand for public buildings, for warves, harbor improvements, fortifications and for agricultural, fisheries and forestry investigations, there seems no chance for the framing of any appropriation measure without giving some money for these islands.

FEDERAL AID FOR HAWAII.

There is an easy way, and one not without precedent, for Congress to provide the money that is needed to put Honolulu in as good sanitary shape as Havana, or Santiago, or Manila, or any of the other seaport cities which have been cleared of filth and the diseases of filth by Federal aid.

The way is to turn over the money derived from customs and internal revenue duties here to the United States health authorities and have them use it to cleanse this town and put it in the way of keeping clean.

The amount, representing one year's customs and internal revenue income, on account of Hawaii, would be about \$1,500,000. If more were needed it might be had in the profits made from the Hawaiian postoffices.

What are the precedents for such a policy?

They are found in the enacted Porto Rican tariff and in the projected Philippine tariff.

The Porto Rican tariff provides that all duties collected at the custom houses and internal revenue offices of the island shall be returned to the Porto Rican treasury for domestic uses of a public character. It is provided further that all duties collected in the United States from Porto Rican goods shall be similarly bestowed and spent.

These concessions are also embraced in the Philippine tariff bill. Should a million or ten millions or any other sum be derived by the United States Treasury, after the bill has been enacted, from Philippine commerce and trade, the total amount will be remitted to the Philippine treasury.

Is there any reason why Honolulu should be debarred, because it is a seaport of a United States Territory, from benefits which are freely given to cities located in possessions or colonies of the United States? In all three cases, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines, the principal revenues have been absorbed by the sovereign country, but in only one case, that of Hawaii, has the sovereign country failed to return them.

Is there any good reason why Hawaii should be discriminated against in this way?

The bubonic plague threatens us. Any Congressman who reads these lines may learn from the bulletins of the United States Quarantine service just what the danger is. To deal with the plague of two years ago we went into debt about a million and a half of dollars to people whose houses we had to burn, besides spending all the surplus in the Hawaiian treasury. The surplus was derived from the customs and postal revenues which we no longer control. These have gone to Washington to swell the surplus in the United States treasury. The money is not needed there but it is vitally needed here. We should not expend it or have it expended as Porto Rico does her remitted payments, on roads, bridges, lighthouses and public edifices but on KEEPING THIS PORT FROM BECOMING A SOURCE OF INFECTION FOR THE PACIFIC COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF THE REST OF THE WORLD.

The only way this can be done is with the help of the Federal Government. The Territory of Hawaii, owing to the vicious refusal of an aboriginal Legislature to pass revenue bills—a refusal which was intended to coerce the Governor into appointing aborigines to offices which they would use for purposes of plunder—this refusal, we say, has left the Territory on the verge of bankruptcy. To call an extra session would be to simply repeat the old experience at a cost of not less than \$50,000 in salaries and perquisites. So nothing is left but an appeal to Caesar.

New Orleans, when it had yellow fever, did not appeal in vain. Jacksonville, Florida, when in like extremity, asked but to receive. The United States Government is proud of the fact that it has redeemed Havana from yellow fever and freed other Spanish-American cities from filth and from zymotic diseases. Can it be that Honolulu, bereft of its principal sources of public income and in deadly peril of the pestilence, shall be compelled to take what may come to it simply because it is situated in an American Territory, when other threatened or afflicted seaports, not yet organized within the Union and one of them about to become the capital of a foreign republic, are redeemed from danger of the plague by Federal authority and at the cost of millions?

THE PROPOSED HISTORY.

Hawaii is in need of such an inscribed history as Professor Alexander and the Rev. Dr. S. E. Bishop are able to write. Its story is most interesting and varied, and as yet has never been adequately told. There were reasons of state why Professor Alexander could not make his Brief History all it should have been, some matters of an epoch-making character having been disregarded in the text. Nor has any historian yet told the full story of missionary influence upon Hawaii, without which a history of these islands would be barren indeed. For such work Prof. Alexander and Dr. Bishop are peculiarly qualified.

Both were born here; both have reverent memories; both have written copiously about Hawaii and are familiar with the treasures of the Hawaiian Historical Society; both are men of grave habit and are well on in years of literary discretion; in collaboration they would produce a standard work. As there are no other men in or out of Hawaii with their precise qualifications, we trust they will consider the writing of a new history, on the plan described, as a public duty.

HOME RULE INCONSISTENCY.

It is a remarkable fact that a man representing a distinctively Home Rule movement, as Delegate Wilcox is presumed to be doing, should frame a policy for Hawaii in Congress which utterly contravenes the Home Rule principle.

Home Rule, if it means anything here, stands for the control of the domestic affairs of Hawaii by the citizens of the Territory. Yet Mr. Wilcox is forever introducing bills that touch our most intimate concerns and which presuppose federal and not local control of island administration. Instead of waiting for the Legislature to pass and the Governor to sign a city and county bill, he tries to get one from Congress. He consults nobody here; instead, he accepts suggestions from strangers which would, if enacted into law, prove inoperative under our special conditions. All the people who would be ruled by their government, comes to be dispatched announcing their intention by the Home Rule Delegate. In the text, arriving by mail, of the same themselves.

The school bill is another instance wherein Wilcox has violated the Home Rule spirit, if not the letter.

pledges. The people of Hawaii have not asked for changes in the school laws, and if they ever want any they are competent to get them from the Legislature, while that body, in turn, is competent to make such changes. But these facts count for nothing with the Home Rule delegate. Asking no advice here and having no special knowledge of our school system himself, he borrows an Illinois law, gives it an Hawaiian title and preamble and puts it into the Congressional hopper. That it contains clauses providing for the purchase of fuel for schoolhouses in a land of perpetual summer is only one of the absurdities which, in the name of Home Rule, Mr. Wilcox proposes to foist upon Hawaii by dint of the Federal authority.

Another instance is afforded by the leper bill. The care of the lepers is a territorial matter, yet Wilcox wants to turn it over to the United States. Given an enacting power the delegate would soon reduce Hawaii from the position of a Territory of the United States to that of an appanage of Congress, like the District of Columbia; and do it in the intervals of making pledges of fealty to the Home Rule party. What is more, the Home Rule party would applaud him in the act.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Clarke and Henry's scow will probably be launched today, and be taken down to Pearl Harbor tomorrow.

Dr. Waterhouse, who was reported as refusing to attend in the Japanese poisoning case, was not called.

Senator and Mrs. Henry Waterhouse have gone to the Peninsula to spend a few weeks in their country home.

An amendment to the articles of association of the Lahaina Ice Company was filed yesterday. The capital stock is increased to \$30,000.

Clerk Mailing yesterday received the marshal's return of service upon the New York board of general appraisers in the appeal of H. Hamano.

The Superintendent of Public Works has appointed Mr. E. F. Schmidt as agent, with authority to look after the numbering of the buildings in Honolulu.

A dotting mother guiding her very young son about the streets with a chain attached to his waist, is one of the amusing sights on Port street, occasionally.

Vandeville at the Orpheum Saturday night.

It is a fact that the Hawaiian people are not yet fully acquainted with the meaning of the word "Home Rule." The word is often used in a sense which is entirely different from the sense in which it is used in the Hawaiian language.

E. F. Schmidt has been appointed agent in Honolulu for the numbering of houses, in place of William Waterhouse, who has been appointed to the position of the Honolulu board of general appraisers.

The Epworth League of the Methodist Church, gave a book social last evening at the home of the pastor. The young ladies presented a-pretty variety of well known books, which could be drawn, on this occasion, for ten minutes each.

Commander Hugh Rodman of the U. S. S. Frodo, will take a couple of Hawaiian on his ship before she goes on her northern cruise. Applicants will be accepted as landmen and their pay will be \$15 a month. Two more men are needed to make up the full quota of the ship's company.

It is rumored that the Kapapa Estate is preparing for the reconstruction of the Orpheum building upon modern lines. There is talk also of a roof garden to be established on the top of the new building. Nothing will be done, however, before the return of John Colburn from the Coast.

O. Gomes, a native of the Cape Verde Islands, was made a citizen by Judge Esteve yesterday. Gomes has the appearance of a negro, though he claims to be a Portuguese. The court had some doubts about the ability of the applicant to read and write, but after a second examination in the afternoon, naturalized him.

The officers of the British warship Phaulkon made an official call upon Governor Dow yesterday morning, and were entertained for some time by the Territorial officials. Later they visited the different departments, and expressing a desire to see the old throne room, were given in charge of the grand jury while they inspected the room where the sessions were in progress.

Young Lewis, collector for the Oahu Ice Company, met with an accident on Waikiki road yesterday afternoon, escaping with torn clothes and a few scratches, although his life was in jeopardy. He was riding his bicycle toward town on the right of the road. Coming toward him was a wagon drawn by four mules. When almost abreast of each other the two leaders swerved off toward Lewis, and, without any opportunity to escape, he was thrown down. Happily he slid away from the animals. His bicycle, however, met its fate, for when its owner picked it up it was a complete wreck.

(From Thursday's daily.)

Federal Court Clerk W. R. Mailing and family, and Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Handy, are spending a few days' vacation camping near Waialua.

Jared Smith is expected home from Maui, Saturday. He has been the guest of H. P. Baldwin on his tour of inspection of irrigation plants.

H. F. Bertelman has been awarded the contract for the construction of the new slaughter houses of the Metropolitan Meat Company at Kalihi.

Judge Humphreys was before the grand jury yesterday morning for nearly an hour, presumably instructing its members as to their duties.

A sale of 2,000 Waialua bonds at \$101 was recorded on the Stock Exchange yesterday. There was a sale also of 100 shares of Waialua stock at \$55.

The Board of Education is contemplating the purchase of a series of maps in scale relief, for the use of the local schools. An agent of the company now has the maps on exhibition here.

It has been decided to locate the terminus of the Kona-Kau Railway at Kealahou Bay, according to the report of Surveyor Wall. It is expected that the work of construction may begin in July.

The sale of unclaimed goods at the custom house yesterday was the scene of lively bidding among the Japs and Chinese. The unclaimed goods consisted principally of Oriental importations, and all brought good prices, in many instances far above what they were really worth.

The following officers have been appointed by Colonel Jones as a board to conduct the examinations of non-commissioned officers: P. A. Smith, first lieutenant of Company A; J. A. Thompson, first lieutenant of Company B; and W. W. Caryle, second lieutenant of Company F.

The schooner Malolo was unable to reach Kaula during the heavy weather of the early part of the week, and after battling with the waves, had to put back to Honolulu, arriving here Tuesday night. Her bowsprit, which was injured when she collided with the steamer J. A. Commins, was taken out, and she will be given a number of repairs.

As Saturday will be a national holiday, the birthday of Washington, all the banks of the city will be closed. This may cause some discomfort, owing to the fact that the Doric, for Oriental ports, is expected to arrive from San Francisco on Saturday. All advices of exchange will be closed by the several banks on Friday evening, in consequence of the holiday.

Attorney General Dole in an opinion given to Treasurer Wright yesterday holds that foreign corporations not desiring to acquire, hold or sell real estate here, are not required to take out licenses in the Territory. The question was raised in regard to several new corporations desirous of opening an office and doing business in the Territory, but not wishing to incorporate under the local laws. The Attorney General in his ruling says no license is required under such conditions.

The Executive Council may consider today a recommendation from Treasurer Wright to extend the limits for liquor licenses so as to take in some of the places now selling Primo beer. It would, of course, be necessary in that event for them to take out new licenses at \$1,000 per year. The new districts, if passed by the Council, are to include Kaakako and Kewalo, and a portion of Kalihi. The matter was discussed yesterday by the High Sheriff and the Governor, but no action has been taken.

NEW ORLEANS, January 21.—Dr. A. J. Fulton is here representing the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, who want, if possible, to get 20,000 Italians to work on their sugar plantations, and who look to Louisiana, where these laborers are very abundant, to secure a portion of them.

The Hawaiian planters have stopped importing Porto Ricans, but not until they had got 8,000 of them. They want no more Porto Ricans.

A large number of Porto Ricans have become vagrants in Honolulu, running away from work on the plantations to the town, where they were arrested in a destitute and hungry condition. A number of them are also serving time in jail as vagrants.

Catarrh

Is a discharge from the mucous membrane of the nose, throat, stomach, bowels, etc., when kept in a state of inflammation by an impure condition of the blood and a want of tone in the system.

Soothe the inflamed membrane, strengthen the weakened system, and the discharge will stop—to do this purify the blood.

"I was troubled with catarrh for years and tried various remedies but found nothing that would cure me. I then resolved to try Hood's Sarsaparilla and took four bottles which entirely cured me. I have never been troubled with catarrh since. As a blood purifier I can find nothing else equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla." WILLIAM STEEDMAN, 1000 6th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
 Cures catarrh radically and permanently—removes its cause and overcomes all its effects.
 Accept no substitute.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKEY.—Attorney at Law and Notary Public, P. O. box 788, Honolulu, H. I., King and Bethel Sts.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers & J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:
 Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver. Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to
THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
 Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies \$1,000,000
 Capital their reinsurance companies \$1,000,000
 Total reinsurance \$2,000,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies \$8,500,000
 Capital their reinsurance companies \$5,000,000
 Total reinsurance \$13,500,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, etc., by fire, and also Sugar and Rice, etc., in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

Castle & Cooke.

—LIMITED—

LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS...

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF BOSTON.

Aetna Life Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

IMPERIAL LIME

99 15-100 Per Cent Pure.

The very best Lime and in the best containers.

In Lots to Suit Low Prices.

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

AGENTS.

Bertha F. Hough has brought suit against Luther W. Hough for divorce, alleging non-support.

Homburg Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
 F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., AGTS.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
 F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
 F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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THE DAY IN COURTS

Three Judges But Very Little Work.

The Circuit Courts were unusually dull yesterday, notwithstanding the fact that all three judges were in session.

Judge Gear created some little interest in the morning by his sentence in the case of the three Porto Ricans found guilty of burglarizing the store of the Wailua Agricultural Company. The poor old constitution was again brought into play for a tirade against the plantation men, and an implied attack upon the Attorney General's Department, and the court was so overcome by the oratory that he postponed sentence until afternoon, announcing that he wished to first confer with his colleague, Judge Humphreys, before final action. Each of the three defendants were given a sentence of three years in Oahu prison, the court stating that he should not have allowed the evidence so obtained in violation of the constitution to go to the jury, but no objection was made, and it was his duty under a United States Supreme Court decision to protect the interests of the defendants.

"The evidence was clearly not admissible," said the court, "under the ruling of my colleague, Judge Humphreys. These witnesses for the prosecution, the plantation manager, lunas and others, according to their own testimony, entered the rooms of these defendants, without search warrant, or right to do so, to find evidence which was introduced at this hearing. Judge Humphreys has held in a number of cases that where a man's house is invaded without a search warrant, the evidence so obtained is not evidence which can be used against him. The evidence here, about the most glaring and unrighteous acts on the part of the witnesses for the prosecution. The manager, lunas and other employees, without calling in a police officer, or without first getting a search warrant, entered the room of these defendants and put their hands in the pockets of the defendants, took from them a strip and searched the room. They went as far as it was possible for them to go in contravention of the fifth amendment to the constitution, and their whole evidence comes from this illegal act. These plantation managers evidently believe they have the same rights as they did under the Republic, when we had slavery here. The constitution gives no right to the manager of Wailua Agricultural Company to go to a man's room, strip him of his clothes, search his trunks and valises, dismantle the bed, or do as they did in this case. There is no proper way to do this—by the use of a police magistrate's search warrant. He had no more right to do this than has an unauthorized police power to break into a private house."

The court referred also to the old acts of the court in obtaining evidence as to opium smuggling as illegal, and also to the statement of the manager, who "unblushingly admitted he did all these things. No man, even the President of the United States, has a right to search a place without the proper papers, and the court stated that he should not have allowed the evidence to be admitted, but the jury had found them guilty, and it was only for him to sentence them. "I am not determined to release these defendants," said the court, "but I am somewhat worried as to their punishment. I shall confer with the Attorney General and my colleagues before passing sentence. I do not wish to criticize the jury, for under the evidence a verdict of guilty was justified, when taking into consideration the testimony of the witnesses for the prosecution, which was unwarranted and outrageous in free America. The plantation managers will have to learn that they are past living as kings over those under them, and they are here given notice that their employees have all the rights which the constitution of the United States gives all of us."

In the afternoon the court went over the same matter in sentencing each of the defendants to three years at Oahu prison.

CRIMINAL CASES.
Ab Nee was acquitted by a jury on the charge of stealing a bicycle. The prisoner, who was defended by F. M. Brooks, claimed that he bought the wheel for \$8, and showed a receipt for the money. He is a boy of but fourteen. The prosecuting witness rode off with the machine.

Jos. Meranda, charged with the larceny of sundry spoons and cash, was acquitted by a jury before Judge Gear yesterday afternoon.

BEFORE HUMPHREYS.
Judge Humphreys is occupied in hearing the case of Wong Bui Nam vs. Chock Sing, an action in assumpsit. A jury was secured yesterday afternoon and the trial will continue with the taking of evidence today.

BEFORE ROBINSON.
The case of Chung Man Sing vs. M. C. Amara was set for trial before Judge Robinson, but was discontinued just a few minutes before it was to be called for trial.

A demurrer in the case of J. Alfred Magoon, trustee, vs. C. Lai Young, was taken under advisement by Judge Robinson.

Judge Robinson will hear case No. 87 on the civil calendar this morning. It is entitled David Kaalepo vs. K. L. Kalel.

DAVIS IN TROUBLE.
George Davis came near getting into trouble again yesterday. He was in Gear's courtroom and amused himself by tickling Mr. Atkinson in the neck with a handkerchief, while the latter was at the clerk's desk. The court saw the by-play and asked Davis if he knew of any good reason why he shouldn't be punished for contempt. Davis replied that he didn't think, or he wouldn't have done it, to which Gear replied that he would impose a fine but for the fact that he knew Davis had no money.

BREWERS TO INVESTIGATE

May Take Up the Financing of Kona.

UPON the report of Manager Geo. H. Robertson of Brewer & Co. will depend whether or not the Kona Sugar Company's affairs will be cared for by that concern. The bond of Receiver Wundenberg was approved by the court yesterday, another qualification in the sum of \$75,000, the following names being on the bond: Allan Herbert, J. A. Magoon, P. C. Allen and J. A. McIndoo.

Negotiations have proceeded so far that Mr. P. C. Jones and other directors of Brewer & Co. have agreed that upon a favorable report being made by Manager Robertson, the firm will become bankers for the receiver, and this will guarantee the taking care of the present crop, and if prospects are not deceptive, there will be a discharge of the receiver when this is accomplished. Should the estate come up to expectations, the crop will amount to 2500 tons, which will net at the present prices \$200,000. This, it is believed, will meet the obligations and keep up the work of planting so that there will be a wiping out of the debts, and the stockholders may resume management of the property.

The altered prospects of Kona came yesterday morning, when the members of the Brewer directorate decided that there might be made a trial of the plan of financing the project. The representatives made were such as to give promise of some good business for the house, for in addition to the business as bankers for the estate there would be other matters such as shipping freight and commissions which would make the venture profitable. A meeting was arranged with the court and the discussion was had in chambers. Mr. P. C. Jones representing the company. It was then arranged that the receiver should qualify and take up the work. The house agreed to make an immediate investigation of the affairs of the plantation and then decide as to what should be done.

In pursuance of this determination Receiver Wundenberg and Manager Robertson will leave in the Mauna Loa this afternoon for a visit to Kona to go over the estate and determine the status of the affairs of the plantation. They will be gone a week or more and will look carefully into the progress of the crop which is ready to be harvested, and as well into the condition of the crops which are in prospect for future campaigns. There will be also a trip over the railroad, which is still in the hands of the contractor and his bondmen, and when the report is made it will convey absolute information as to what may be expected from the estate and what will be needed in the way of cash to carry through the present crop.

From interested persons the estimate is made that the least amount of money which would bring the crop to market is \$125,000, and there may be an increase over this, if the labor refuses to go on with the work without being paid in full for work already performed. The railroad is now extended seven miles from the mill, and this leaves only one more mile to be completed. The contractor, Whitehouse, holds the line for his bill, which amount to \$40,000. There is also a series of bills for the fitting of the mill, which brings it up to a capacity of fifty tons a day. These will amount to \$15,000. Another item of expense which must be met at once by the receiver is that for ten miles of wire rope conveyors, which is to be used for the delivering of cane at the railroad. There is now seven miles of the conveyor at work, and the amount ordered will complete this end of the business.

The deduction of this amount of cash from the estimate sum would leave some \$80,000, to be applied to wages and to take care of store, and similar features of the plantation work. The payroll of the plantation is \$15,000, and by reason of the longer period of grinding, on account of the fact that there being no irrigation the cane matures naturally and without rushing, which would necessitate the grinding within a short space of time. It is estimated that there would be seven months for the grinding season if it were needed.

TURKISH EFFECTS IN BAND STAND.
The concert of the band at the Hawaiian Hotel last evening dedicated the band stand there in its new dress. Manager Lake has had carried out almost to its finality, his plan to make the stand thoroughly Turkish in its decorative effects. The roof has been painted in converging bands of red and yellow and blue, the standards in green, faced with bright red, the seats in yellow and deep green beneath.

The high shades are relieved by the studding of alternate hued lamps, and the color scheme culminates in the circle of bright red and blue lights which encircle the top of the conical roof. When all the lamps are aglow the picturesque effects are excellent and there is nothing lacking in the securing of a brilliant spectacle.

There is yet another feature to be added, however, which will eclipse anything in the oriental line ever attempted here. The minaret is to be crowned by a silver crescent, hanging from the tip of which there is to be a pendant silver star. The star is to be of glass and within it to shine an electric lamp.

so that it will be especially a favorable occasion for an attachment to the service which will be directed by the staff.

HOME RULE IS TAKING A REST

According to Senator Kainschek a period of rest from politics is advisable, and whether from this opinion being the general one or from the fact that there was only a small attendance upon the meeting of the executive committee of the Home Rule Association, there was nothing done, according to the same authority.

The committee which has under consideration the matter of a platform for the Fourth District special campaign, has considered many points, but has not made any report, owing to the fact that it is deemed advisable to await the proclamation of the Governor. The announcement that the proclamation is about to issue, has been made more than once, and the result is that there is some skepticism about it.

The next meeting of the committee is to be held early in next week, and the chairman will fix the day. There will be another mail by that time, and it is expected that there will be a letter from Wilcox which will be of interest, as showing what is proposed and likely to be done by Congress, as forecast by the delegate.

TO FIGHT SALOONS.

Superintendent W. H. Rice of the Anti-Saloon League leaves on the Kaimuki next Tuesday for Hawaii on his campaign of education in temperance matters. Rev. W. D. Westervelt departed last Tuesday for the Rainy City, where he will arrange an itinerary for both through the big island. Superintendent Rice said yesterday that he fully expects to get away on Tuesday, but this is conditional on his receiving by the Alameda on Saturday his stereopticon apparatus, slides and time light paraphernalia from San Francisco. The stereopticon in temperance work, he says, has special advantages and the lecture tour will be greatly aided by it. He does not know just where the lectures will be given, but wherever a church, foreign or native, can be secured, and wherever a meeting place can be found on any of the islands, the two gentlemen will tell of the evils of intemperance.

The Anti-Saloon League is now distributing a pamphlet entitled, "Summary of the Liquor Laws of the Territory of Hawaii in force January, 1902," compiled by Andrews, Peters and Andrade, counsel for the league. It contains forty-six pages devoted to a summary of all the laws relating to the liquor traffic.

MANOA VALLEY A GARDEN SPOT.
Thousands of garden plants, slips for hedges and young trees have been taken to Manoa valley in the past two or three weeks, and planted among the rocks and ledges in College Hills, and upon the hills above the original Manoa road. Despite the great number of plants which have been put into the ground there is apparently little to show for it. They have been planted in a large area, which takes in practically the entire College Hill tract, as far as Paupahu, and indicate that the owners of the building lots are determined that their suburbs will be the first in Honolulu. Several of the knolls in the tract bristle with outcropping ledges and the ground between with moss covered rocks.

Wherever there is earth enough between the boulders plants have been placed. There are variegated crotons, hibiscus, palms, cactuses, ferns and young trees. When these attain a respectable growth the entire appearance of College Hills will be changed until it resembles a tropical garden.

Liquor Licenses.
Liquor licenses formed the principal topic for discussion at yesterday's meeting of the Executive Council. The status of the liquor law is rather a puzzle, for a considerable share of attention, and Treasurer Wright proposed an extension of the liquor limits to take in a part of the beer district. His extension would take in Queen street, between South and Cooke street.

King street, between Aala lane and Beretania street junction with King street, between Aala lane and a point 30 feet from Liliha street on the town side.

Licenses was issued yesterday to D. H. Davis for a saloon on Hotel street near the corner of H. N. Crabbe for his place on King and Nuanua streets.

The application of J. K. Koapua for a light wine license at Koloa, Kauai, was denied, upon the adverse report of Sheriff Conroy.

The application of A. K. Nawahi for a license at Pahoa, Puna, Hawaii, was referred back to Sheriff Andrews for a further report.

The application of Manuel Freitas for a license at Kapala, Lihue was referred to the high sheriff.

JAP JEHUS RACE.
Beretania Street & Race Course After Oriental Festivals.

The promiscuous use of Beretania avenue by Japanese hackmen as a race course is causing much grumbling on the part of the drivers. Almost every day a Japanese funeral procession goes slowly out Beretania street and then cuts off on a side street to the Japanese cemetery. The procession outward is dignified and no haste is apparent, but on the return to the city, each hackman vies with the other in his attempts to reach the backstreet first. It is not an uncommon sight to see three or four hacks in a bunch making use of both sides of the street, all scurrying helter-skelter toward Ford street, and driving with reckless disregard of the rights of others. That accidents have not occurred so far is not the fault of the Jap jehus, but is due to the quick maneuvering of the drivers who managed to elude them. These Japs drive their horses at a rate of speed that is astonishing, whips being freely used. The Japanese as a rule are the most irresponsible drivers of horse-drawn carriages in the city.

BISHOP AND CATHEDRAL

Deacon Testa is Heard For Willis.

THE BISHOP'S secular organ has been following to see about the new scheme of cathedral consecration. In the contemplated consecration of the Cathedral Church of St. Andrew, the Independent is in perfect sympathy and harmony with the most distinguished Bishop Willis in his intention of marking the cause of his episcopal oversight of this cause by a side act, or what is called a "side issue" of a desire to do as dignified as the Episcopal Church. In our opinion it is a fitting memorial to his memory in the cause of his Master. And furthermore, it is right and proper for him so to do.

The first suggested and thrown out by this morning's advertiser that the consecration of the cathedral will be a bar against the borrowing of money on the property, for "under the church law a consecrated building must owe no man anything." And from the tenor of the article the inference may be drawn that this was the upmost cause and reason in the bishop's mind for the carrying through this idea.

Knowing Bishop Willis as well as we do, it is safe enough for us to say Nay! to such an inference, but from the writer's own views of the case, the idea not having already occurred, and as a member of the "despised few," if the consecration is a hindrance to the borrowing of money on the property, all the more good reason why the consecration should be about. If it will save the church's property unimpaired and unencumbered, all better for those to come hereafter, for they will then have a church wherein to worship without the finger of scorn and of contempt for debt due and unpaid being pointed at them and at the church building. But we don't for a moment believe that this was the motive underlying and upmost in the bishop's mind. We believe he is far above such an implication.

When the new American bishop comes, he may take charge subject to the property rights inherent in the board of directors, in whom rests the property title for the time being. But the "hated" Second Congregation cannot take charge of the uncompleted edifice without the permission and consent of those in authority.

If our alleged friends were sincere in seeing the building completed and turn over a united front to the new incumbent of the See to come, as claimed for them and asked for by them, why had they not done so these many years? But they have been quiescent in the matter. To rend the church in twain and to belittle Bishop Willis in his efforts towards discipline has been their main fight these many years.

Since this matter of raising money by encumbering church property with debt has now been broached and mooted, we feel safe to state that this was one of the main causes that brought about the deacon. At the time of the building of the cathedral to where it had been left as it now stands today, the members of the building committee together with the trustees were in for securing the property with which to raise money and pay off the debt due the builder, but the Bishop was steadfast and obdurate in his refusal, he holding that the church property was a sacred trust. And indeed it was.

The result was that those members of the committee here mentioned, being men of standing and prominence in this community, and were well endowed with this world's goods, tendered their resignation, for they were not willing to become personally responsible for the obligation of paying the debt then due. At that outcome, it became incumbent upon the bishop to appoint new trustees, which he did, and carried out the idea of paying the debt to the builder by borrowing the funds upon their own personal responsibility and that of the bishop, who since assumed all the obligations, and there is still a debt due him of about \$1500.

We may state here also that upon the bishop's assurance that the church property was intact as church property, for a grant was made by the B. G. of London towards the debt then due and which was applied towards reducing the debt then due and held by the bishop. These are matters of "past history," which ought to be made known to all instead of showing up things so-sidedly. But as to the consequences to come, it is all the better that it is being done during the Lenten season, which may and should give rise to sublimated Lenten thoughts of real penitence.

Nether sarcasm nor bouquets are deemed desirable just now, but the work initiated must go ahead to completion. Bishop Willis should give to his successors the heritage of a consecrated church, and not otherwise, and let those who may come after, if they will it, raise the means with which to complete the structure proposed and promoted in Bishop Stealy's time and begun during Bishop Willis' episcopacy.

Since an appeal has gone out for funds from the church wardens to the members of the church to defray the expenses incumbent upon the consecration, in order to make certain needed and proper repairs, it is earnestly hoped that all those appealed to should respond favorably and handsomely within the means at their disposal.

Jettisoned Cargo.
The gasoline schooner Brothers, which returned from Maui and Molokai on Wednesday afternoon, had a very rough time of it trying to make Kalaupapa.

The schooner with three men on board left Kalaupapa on Friday afternoon with 20 bags of palm for the leper settlement. Off Kalaupapa the weather got so bad that Halbert Young, rather than take chances of losing his women, abandoned his ship's boat and threw overboard all the palm but 25 bags. After standing off Molokai until the next morning he despaired of being able to effect a landing, and returned to Kalaupapa. On Monday Young made another attempt to land at Molokai, but the waves were too big for his little boat, and he ran down to Kaunakakai, where he lay to until the storm abated. He got back to Honolulu Wednesday afternoon.

The proclamation for an election in the Fourth District for Representative to succeed Archie Gillilan will be issued in a day or two. The election will be held early in April.

Nerve Tonic

Builds up the System. Strengthens.

This warm climate is very trying to all. The blood easily becomes impure and the nervous system greatly debilitated. But you can retain your health and keep your nervous system strong.

This is the portrait of Mr. William Fanning, of Beaconsfield, Fremantle, Western Australia. In his letter he says:

"Upon arriving in Western Australia three years ago, I found that my blood was in bad condition and my general system all run down. I suffered greatly, especially from indigestion. I had heard so much about

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

I thought I would try it. I did so, and only three bottles restored my strength, built up my system, and cured my dyspepsia. And I have also found it a great nerve tonic."

If you are bilious, constipated, or are troubled with headache, take Ayer's Pills. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S.

NEW YORK LINE

Ship L. F. Chapman

SAILING FROM

NEW YORK TO HONOLULU

April 1, 1902.

For freight rates apply to

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Honolulu.

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HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family

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NAVY CONTRACTORS.

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Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Furveys to Oceania and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co.,

LIMITED.

Fire and Marine Insurance A'gts.

AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool.

Alliance Assurance Company of London.

Alliance, Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd. of London.

Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh.

Wilhelm of Mecklenburg General Insurance Company.

Associated Assurance Co., Ltd. of Munich and Berlin.

Senator Hoar has presented in the Senate a petition for the suspension of the Philippine law, signed by many prominent Americans.

LAWS OF FISHERIES

Plans for 'Saving Sea Food of Islands.

THE investigation of the fisheries of Hawaii, made under the authorization of the act which created the government of the Territory, Mr. Cobb, of the expedition, looking down here, spent his time in looking into the history of the fisheries, and the laws under which they have been conducted ever since there was any law upon the subject.

In the preliminary report which has just been sent to Congress by the President of the United States, from the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, there is much attention paid to this phase of the subject, and the summary of the legislation having to do with these matters, is most full and complete. The following is an abstract of the many laws and customs which have governed the fishing privileges from 1820 to the present time:

LAWS RELATING TO THE FISHERIES.

Previous to about 1820 a state of affairs very much resembling the feudal system of Europe during the middle ages existed on the islands. The King and chiefs owned all the lands, while the common people were mere tenants at will, whose duty it was to support their feudal lord and his numerous retinue in peace by the sweat of their brows, and in war defend him with their arms and lives. A unique feature of this system was that not only were the lands owned by the chiefs but the exclusive right to fish in the waters of the ocean adjacent to the estates was in most instances considered a part of the estates themselves, and as a result of this condition of affairs the common people were prevented from gathering from the sea, without various restrictions and grievous exactions, that very necessary part of their food supply which they so much loved and which the sea could furnish in abundance. This only existing feature in this was that if his landlady became too exacting the tenant could move on to the land of some more lenient landowner. As the importance of the chief was determined largely by the number of tenants he had on his lands, this proved at times a check on the exorbitance of some of the chiefs.

In order to continue this condition of affairs more securely in their own hands the ruling classes had recourse to the system of taboo in connection with the Hawaiian word "kapu". To taboo was to command to do, or not to do, the meaning of it was "obey or die". The taboo was a prerogative attaching exclusively to political and ecclesiastical rank, and was common to the Polynesian tribes, having been adopted and enforced by the priesthood and nobility as a protection to their lives, property and dignity. In nearly every instance the penalty for breaking a taboo was death. Taboos were of two kinds, perpetual and temporary.

The perpetual taboos were universal and were well known to the people. It was perpetual taboo, except the shadow of nobility, to cry out against the king, to stand in his presence without permission, or to approach him except upon the knees. Everything pertaining to the priesthood and temples was under perpetual taboo. Squid, turtle, and two or three species of birds could be eaten only by the priests and nobility, while women were tabooed from eating plantains, bananas, coconuts, the flesh of swine and certain fish, among them the kumu, moano, ulua, honu, ea, haupia, and nani. Men and women were allowed under no circumstances to partake of food together. This last taboo applied to everybody in the kingdom—king, nobles and common people—and was one of the most oppressive of the religious taboos, as it necessitated having separate eating houses for the women and men, and putting everybody to considerable unnecessary expense and trouble.

The incidental and temporary taboos were the most oppressive and dangerous to the common people, as they were liable to be thoughtlessly violated. The king and nobles would taboo favorite patis, springs, streams, and bathing places, etc., as the whim seized them.

The general taboos declared by the king were proclaimed by herald, while the temporary taboos were notified to the people by a staff, surmounted by a crown of white or black feathers, stuck in the ground close to the object declared sacred.

The priestess received his death blow in 1819, when Liholiho, the King, destroyed the idols and broke the worst of the religious taboos by eating openly with his queen. The common people, and strange to relate, the priests themselves, followed his example, and in a few years the country was without any religion at all.

In the fisheries the king usually had certain fishes tabooed, while the chiefs or landowners (konohiki) had the same privilege, and one species in the sea fisheries belonging to their respective estates. This taboo did not prevent the fishermen from catching the species so set apart, but they were compelled to hand over to the king or chiefs all or a portion of the catch of these species.

The advent of the American mission, after the destruction of the native religion by Liholiho, was most fortunate, the people being ripe for a change, and they gladly embraced the Christian religion after a short period of hesitation. The missionaries reduced the native language, which had been oral previously, to writing, and under their direction the people made probably the most remarkable advances in civilization and education ever witnessed among a heathen race. Stimulated by this great advance in intelligence and learning, the king, Kamehameha III, in conjunction with the chiefs and nobles, in 1829 gave the people a written constitution and code of laws. The following are the provisions in this document which relate to the fisheries:

Section 1. The King, the chiefs, the nobles, the common people, and the fishermen, shall be bound by the laws of the Kingdom, and shall observe the same with fidelity and obedience.

Section 2. The King, the chiefs, the nobles, the common people, and the fishermen, shall be bound by the laws of the Kingdom, and shall observe the same with fidelity and obedience.

Section 3. The King, the chiefs, the nobles, the common people, and the fishermen, shall be bound by the laws of the Kingdom, and shall observe the same with fidelity and obedience.

Section 4. The King, the chiefs, the nobles, the common people, and the fishermen, shall be bound by the laws of the Kingdom, and shall observe the same with fidelity and obedience.

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Section 11. The King, the chiefs, the nobles, the common people, and the fishermen, shall be bound by the laws of the Kingdom, and shall observe the same with fidelity and obedience.

Section 12. The King, the chiefs, the nobles, the common people, and the fishermen, shall be bound by the laws of the Kingdom, and shall observe the same with fidelity and obedience.

Section 13. The King, the chiefs, the nobles, the common people, and the fishermen, shall be bound by the laws of the Kingdom, and shall observe the same with fidelity and obedience.

Section 14. The King, the chiefs, the nobles, the common people, and the fishermen, shall be bound by the laws of the Kingdom, and shall observe the same with fidelity and obedience.

Section 15. The King, the chiefs, the nobles, the common people, and the fishermen, shall be bound by the laws of the Kingdom, and shall observe the same with fidelity and obedience.

Section 16. The King, the chiefs, the nobles, the common people, and the fishermen, shall be bound by the laws of the Kingdom, and shall observe the same with fidelity and obedience.

Section 17. The King, the chiefs, the nobles, the common people, and the fishermen, shall be bound by the laws of the Kingdom, and shall observe the same with fidelity and obedience.

Section 18. The King, the chiefs, the nobles, the common people, and the fishermen, shall be bound by the laws of the Kingdom, and shall observe the same with fidelity and obedience.

Section 19. The King, the chiefs, the nobles, the common people, and the fishermen, shall be bound by the laws of the Kingdom, and shall observe the same with fidelity and obedience.

Section 20. The King, the chiefs, the nobles, the common people, and the fishermen, shall be bound by the laws of the Kingdom, and shall observe the same with fidelity and obedience.

Section 21. The King, the chiefs, the nobles, the common people, and the fishermen, shall be bound by the laws of the Kingdom, and shall observe the same with fidelity and obedience.

Section 22. The King, the chiefs, the nobles, the common people, and the fishermen, shall be bound by the laws of the Kingdom, and shall observe the same with fidelity and obedience.

Section 23. The King, the chiefs, the nobles, the common people, and the fishermen, shall be bound by the laws of the Kingdom, and shall observe the same with fidelity and obedience.

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CHICKENS IN HAWAII—THEIR DISEASES AND REMEDIES

The First Bulletin of Experiment Station
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(Continued from Previous Issues.)

As the nights seemed uniformly warm (in July) the use of the curtain was discontinued, thereby giving more fresh air to the flock. Soon after there came an unusually windy night, which left its imprint on the flock in unmistakable signs. They began sneezing, and the eyelids and face were much inflamed. They were treated with acetate. But in a few days there came the familiar marks of the head disease, which at its first appearance was treated for chicken pox with a remedy (for that disease is chicken pox) obtained from a California poultry raiser—Rhus toxicodendron and hepar sulphuris (liver of sulphur) in the drink, and chloro-naphthol on the affected parts—and the whole flock confined to insure regular treatment. Five of the flock died before the scabs had developed on them, apparently from exhaustion. Some died long before the scabs began to close their eyes; others held on several days after their eyes were closed. A few had canker in their mouths, and nearly all had watery eyes. Treatment with acetate, even the vinegar, soda and salt failed. Out of the 19, 12 died of their cold, or chicken pox, or both. Of the remaining 7, 4 seemed to have passed lightly through the chicken pox, only to succumb to the cold which accompanied it, and which had by that time developed into a rumpy stage, being a chick, colorless fluid discharge from eyes and nostrils which kept them shaking their heads to rid the eyes of the accumulation, then wiping their faces on back and wings. Three of the chicks survived. One passed through the siege with but the slightest touch of the disease apparent; suffered no check in growth, and developed into a fine pullet. Another came safely through the pox, but continued snuffling for three months, and was somewhat stunted. The third came slowly through both pox and cold, and was severely stunted.

A single healthy chick of another brood, two weeks younger, was placed with the affected flock, and in about a week developed the fatal symptoms. In the third week it died of the head disease and without any symptoms of a cold. In this chick the first symptom observed was a lump on the back, at its juncture with the face, which soon turned to a scab, as in the others.

The last hatch of the season, in August, showed no sign of the disease and matured rapidly.

In the adult fowl the experienced poultryman has his first warning of internal disorder by the condition and color of the comb, which in health is a bright red, but in disease this red may become pale to whitish, or deeper to blackish. In chicken pox the comb becomes the apparent seat of the disease, a typical case of which was encountered in the male bird of a trio that had been cooped in a crate 30 inches square for thirteen days en route from San Francisco to this port (Honolulu). The two females were in bad condition with cankered mouths on arrival. This male showed but a slight touch of canker, and seemed well for about two weeks, when gradually his comb, wattles, and ear lobes became dotted with eruptions, which increased in size and finally covered the whole surface of each part, closing his eyes and debilitated him generally. He would not eat, so had to be fed. Treatment was by dipping his head, at night, into a pint of lukewarm water in which was a tablespoonful of proprietary poultry remedy, drying carefully, and placing him where he would be warm and out of draft. His condition brought him out safely and he soon regained perfect health. The hens showed no sign of pox, but their mouths were wedged with canker. While this trio were cooped and continuously forced to breathe an atmosphere tainted with their own droppings, whether by day or night, the incubation of a single night, their blood must have been severely tainted and called for a reckoning. A subsequent importation, being a week in transit, soon developed the same symptoms, but in much less aggravated form.

It is not uncommon for half-grown chicks, at the age of four and five months, to show eruptions on comb and wattles, which develop quickly into scabs (trifling in size and number, but none the less a reality), turn black, and in a few days drop off, or, if lifted off, show the same inner growth of roots as found in the smaller chicks with head disease, and in the adults with chicken pox. While passing through the slight attack the half-grown fowls seem listless for a few days, but rally rapidly with a little tonic in their drink. This indisposition is said to be due to the feathering process—the putting on of the final feathers, the freedom suit, so to speak, quoting from Mr. J. K. Felch in his "Poultry Culture."

In the writer's experience there seems but little need to establish the identity of the head disease in chicks as the same affecting adult fowls. The head is evidently the point of attack. On the fowl there is a full coat of feathers to keep the body warm through the course of the disease. But the chick is only half-clad, and more liable to add a cold to the fever accompanying the disorder, unless completely protected against the cold night air. The head disease by itself has not proven serious, in the writer's flock, needing only simple precautions; but with a cold the result is probably no less serious than would be the case of a child having the same complication.

Precautions and safeguards are more to be relied upon than medical treatment, less fatiguing, and more satisfactory in results. The first precaution must be to house the chicks. When weaned, in a comfortably warm brooder, even in this climate. Although a flock cannot all be housed at once by the hen, when nearing the weaning age, they can, when cold, crowd themselves in and out often enough to avoid a complete chill. While without the hen, if exposed to cold air, they must endure it all night by huddling into a corner, those on the outside steaming in the warmth of their own bodies until overheated and crowded to the outside of the flock by the chilled chicks. In a warm but correctly ventilated brooder they will scatter about the floor. Further precaution should be taken to teach them to perch as soon as weaned. Sitting on brooder floors be-

fore they can be expected to perch, and inhibiting this caprice from their own droppings during a single night, certainly subjects the blood to a condition that invites almost any ailment. The droppings voided in one night by five-week-old chicks are no trifling, and with young turkeys the odor from their droppings is said to act as a deadly poison. If the hen will not take them to perch a single evening, they can be taught by placing them on the perches just at dark for two or three nights. Until they can be trusted to perch all night, there may be a heavy litter of dry grass under perches, which will raise them above their droppings to some extent.

The first few days in the life of a chick is rated as one of greater or less mortality from bowel troubles. Experience shows the period between the fifth and ninth week as one of trial while putting on the first coat of feathers. The rapid feathering, which at six weeks of age has become general all over the body, must draw heavily on their strength, so that there can be but small reserve of energy with which to combat disease, especially fever. In the Leghorns the rapid development of wing feathers has caused such heavy mortality that clipping them to check their growth was found to be both necessary and effective. With the Brahmas the tendency is directly the opposite, being slow in feathering and apparently willing to wait for clothing until they have strong bodies to carry it. From the age of eight weeks the chick is consuming larger quantities of food, which probably furnish a more equal distribution of nutrients to the body and feathers. The larger they grow the more range they cover in foraging, thus promoting appetite, digestion and assimilation.

Chicks from vigorous parent stock, well housed on low perches that are out of drafts and away from cracks in the wall, free from lice, well fed (not overfed), with occasional diet of raw meat (as per established feed formulas), bread meal and an abundance of clean water, may be expected to thrive. One may also be on the lookout for the first symptoms of head disease in its season (which, with the writer, has invariably been in April, May, June, July, and at no other time in the year); warm, dry, and clean quarters at night, with generous diet and a simple tonic, may be trusted as treatment. If any take cold and become rumpy, kill, burn, and start anew.

DIARRHOEA AND CHOLERA.

Diarrhoea is a common ailment with chickens raised in tropical countries, and Hawaii proves no exception. This disease should be distinguished from cholera, which sometimes destroys whole flocks in a short time. The disease, a typical case of which was encountered in the male bird of a trio that had been cooped in a crate 30 inches square for thirteen days en route from San Francisco to this port (Honolulu). The two females were in bad condition with cankered mouths on arrival. This male showed but a slight touch of canker, and seemed well for about two weeks, when gradually his comb, wattles, and ear lobes became dotted with eruptions, which increased in size and finally covered the whole surface of each part, closing his eyes and debilitated him generally. He would not eat, so had to be fed. Treatment was by dipping his head, at night, into a pint of lukewarm water in which was a tablespoonful of proprietary poultry remedy, drying carefully, and placing him where he would be warm and out of draft. His condition brought him out safely and he soon regained perfect health. The hens showed no sign of pox, but their mouths were wedged with canker. While this trio were cooped and continuously forced to breathe an atmosphere tainted with their own droppings, whether by day or night, the incubation of a single night, their blood must have been severely tainted and called for a reckoning. A subsequent importation, being a week in transit, soon developed the same symptoms, but in much less aggravated form.

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INTESTINAL WORMS.

The variety of these worms is so great that mention will be made of them only as a class.

The sanitary conditions which prevail about the Chinese huts are so bad that worms and germs of all kinds and breeding places there, and it is not surprising that many of the fowls are subject to the diseases caused by them. The symptoms of infection are not characteristic. The birds may act and appear as they do when affected by many other troubles. They become emaciated, listless, do not seek for food, and at times suffer from diarrhoea. The best proof of the existence of the malady is to examine the droppings for either the worms or their eggs; better still, to examine the bird which is suspected of having died from the effects of worms. If infected, there will be found in the intestines both the worms and their eggs. The purpose of treatment should be to kill the living worms or eggs and to administer a purgative. A vermifuge should be given early in the morning before the bird has been fed, and follow this in six hours with a dose of castor oil. Powdered area or betel nut is advocated for tapeworms; oil of turpentine for worms which inhabit the passages of the intestines. Garlic is recommended for the tapeworm trouble.

Preventive measures, such as changing the yard and run of the flock every eight weeks are recommended. The droppings of the infected birds, which must be isolated, should be burned. The houses should have a careful disinfection with dilute carbolic acid and water, or some other good disinfectant. Kerosene, tar, sheep dip, and white wash are excellent for this purpose.

LICE AND VERMIN.

All yards are more or less troubled by these pests, and while they may not be the immediate cause of disease, they act as carriers of germs, as do mites.

Cleanliness is the most effectual remedy. Spraying the house with kerosene, a free use of insect powder on the birds, plenty of sunlight in the house, and an occasional sprinkling of sulphur on the floor of the house, are recommended. The nests in which the hens lay their eggs must be cleaned frequently, and if straw is used in the nest, it should be burned and fresh straw put in its place at least every month. Should a bird be found to be suffering from lice to any great extent, it should be thoroughly rubbed with lard which contains a trace of carbolic acid. Tar soap and sheep dip will kill the lice on the bird, and will also act as a preventive.

BREEDS FOR THE TROPICS.

The common fowl of today is the result of years of cross-breeding with good and poor stock. Since so many breeds have been introduced into Hawaii, it is difficult to state which is the best for this climate. Observations have shown, however, that the lighter breeds, such as the Leghorn type, seem to be freer from disease than the heavier varieties. The Mediterranean types are better adapted to tropical conditions than the heavier breeds. The fact that the native bird is of the first named type is evidence that the lighter birds will stand the heat and be less subject to changes of climate. Of the heavier breeds the Plymouth Rock would be best suited to this climate. In the island of Hawaii, where the climate is so hot, although all breeds are just the same, it is stated that there are very plain streaks of Plymouth Rock in the mixed breeds.

In the introduction of new stock it is better to have a few birds of one breed than a large number of many breeds. Fowls as well as other domestic animals, when introduced into a new country, may be bred for some particular feature, and will thrive in their own peculiar environment; but take them to another climate, or place them under entirely new food conditions, and they may be lost. The high breeding renders them unable to resist the sudden change. Even though they survive and rear flocks, the newly hatched chicks may change in characteristics, which may prove detrimental to the succeeding generations.

A possible method of securing good chickens would be to take the native birds as a base and establish a breed from it, selecting the characteristics most needed for this climate.

FOOD.

The problem to be met in feeding poultry in warm climates is to avoid heating materials for food. Oatmeal and wheat are fed with good results, although the high prices paid for these materials must be considered. Green food of some sort is necessary to keep the bowels in working order, and an occasional feed of meat is not injurious. Ground bone and some form of lime, such as broken shells or coral, should be kept within their reach. Stock men are quick to see that the native birds are unable to resist the sudden change. Even though they survive and rear flocks, the newly hatched chicks may change in characteristics, which may prove detrimental to the succeeding generations.

Now that melons and squashes are grown in Hawaii with so much difficulty, because of the ravages of the melon fly, the paper can take their place. The papaya is in itself a promoter of digestion. In early days the natives fed pol to the chickens, but that article of food has become so scarce that the chickens will have to accept a substitute. Sweet potato tops made good greens for fowls, and with the abundance of green grass, even yard-grown chickens can have a green food diet.

SHELTER.

The requisites for shelter of chickens are good ventilation, dry, sunny places, and a house which can be thrown open to the sun in the day. Protection from the wind is necessary. An expensive house is not required, but such places as are adjacent to many of the Chinese huts are beyond all praise. In some of these places the chickens have their nests under the owner's bunk, and in corners so dark and filthy that disease germs of all

SOME COMMON REMEDIES.

For catarrh or mild cases of diarrhoea and cholera: Peppermint tincture of Eubank's, 2 ounces; paregoric, 4 ounces; bicarbonate of soda, 1 ounce; essence of peppermint, 1 dram; water, 2 ounces. Mix well. Dose: One tablespoonful of the mixture in 1 quart of water, giving no other water. For severe cases of diarrhoea and cholera: Laudanum, 1 ounce; tincture of opium, 1 ounce; tincture of camphor, 1 ounce; chloroform, 3 drams; alcohol, 5 drams. Mix well. Dose: One tablespoonful in 1 pint of water in the drinking dish. Care must be used in giving this remedy, and the quantity of water increased if necessary.

After having used castor oil, sweet oil, or any other laxative, give either of the following in a little water three times a day: Bicarbonate of soda, 2 grains; or, sulphate of bismuth, 2 grains; or, powdered opium, 1/2 grain, and subnitrate of bismuth, 2 grains.—Salmon.

Simple diarrhoea may be checked in severe cases by using 5 to 10 drops of laudanum in a tablespoonful of water. In mild cases 1 to 2 drams of sulphate of iron (copperas) can be added to the drinking water.

Tonics are: A few grains of copperas in the drinking water; or, Douglas' mixture: Eight ounces of copperas dissolved in 2 gallons of water, then add 1 ounce of oil of vitriol. The dose is 1 teaspoonful of the mixture to 1 pint of drinking water.—Forrie and Weld. Both Douglas' mixture and copperas solutions must be kept in glass bottles or jars; never in metal vessels.

Alum in the drinking water is by some considered a specific for chicken cholera.

For lice on chickens use pyrethrum or bulbul powder; or lard and carbolic acid (9 parts of lard and 1 of acid); or kerosene 1 part, lard or sweet oil 2 parts.

For lice on roosts or in hen houses, use kerosene emulsion, or whale-oil soap, or a hot liniment with a little carbolic acid added.

For internal worms and tapeworms, use an infusion of Kousso; pumpkin seeds ground into a paste; or fern root (Filix mas). These anthelmintics should be given early in the morning before the bird has been fed, and should be followed in six hours with a dose of castor oil.

REPORT OF THE ACTING GOVERNOR

The report of Acting Governor Cooper to the Secretary of the Interior has arrived here in bound form, complete, with a large number of beautiful illustrations and detail maps of the different islands. The volume in its present form is a valuable acquisition to any library, and the statistical matter is of great interest, not only to those living in the Islands, but to those on the mainland who desire to become acquainted with the Pacific Paradise. A synopsis of the text of the report appeared in the *Advertiser* some time ago, on the basis of its proof sheets.

The frontispiece is a fine photograph of the late Princess Kaiulani. Pictures are shown in half-tones of the residences of E. D. Tenney, Jas. B. Casde, W. G. Irwin, the Hotel Moana, Naval Row in Honolulu Harbor, Hahaione, at which a breakwater is recommended to be constructed; open roadstead, "A Departing Steamer," Honolulu; sugar mill in course of construction, entrance to Alahua, near Honolulu, residence of Princess Kaiulani, Kaplanui Park lake scene, Launani, and coconut, mountain waterfalls, Hawaii; Kalahe, Fair, Hawaii; native grass huts in the woods, at Makiki, Honolulu; first attempt at forestry, Tantalus forest, showing silver white growth from seed and transplanted; coconut grove, Puna, Hawaii, growing in lava flow on the sea forest, Hawaii, 2300 feet elevation showing olive, coconut, fig, acacia, oak forest, Hawaii, at 4000 feet elevation; tamarind tree, 40 feet high; bayonet tree, taro and bananas, mango tree in fruit, Hilo, Hawaii; breadfruit tree, full of fruit, 50 feet high; "Travelers' Tree," map showing location of Honolulu sewer system, map of location of Honolulu Iron Works, bird's eye view of Iron Works, interior of Iron Works' machine shop, capitol building, Judd building, Stangenwahi building, Central Fire Station, road through forest on way to Volcano, lava flow, Kilauea crater, mound-shaped lava overflow, crater of Kilauea, Hawaii; Hale Manu, House of Everlasting Fire.

The maps of the Islands, six in number, fill a large amount of space in the back of the volume. Each is colored and gives the elevation of its mountains, besides showing the earlier divisions of the crown and government lands by colors. The map of Hawaii is by C. J. Lyons, from trigonometrical surveys by W. D. Alexander, C. J. Lyons, J. F. Brown, M. D. Monarrat and Wm. Webster.

SOMETHING THAT WILL DO YOU GOOD.

We know of no way in which we can be of more service to our readers than to tell them of something that will be of real good to them. For this reason we want to acquaint them with what we consider one of the very best remedies on the market for coughs, colds, and that alarming complaint, croup. We refer to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. We have used it with good results in our family so long that it has become a household necessity. By its prompt use we haven't any doubt but that it has time and again prevented croup. The testimony is given upon our own experience, and we suggest that our readers, especially those who have small children, always keep it in their homes as a safeguard against croup.—Camden (S. C., U. S. A.) Messenger. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

News came on the Mauna Loa yesterday that a native named Nuu had been drowned off Okoa, Hawaii, last Friday, his canoe being swamped during a heavy storm. The fisherman went out in his canoe with a net but the storm came upon him suddenly and it was capsized and drowned. The canoe and net were washed ashore, but the body was not recovered.

SAVE YOUR HAIR

With Shampoos of



And light dressings of Cuticura, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly relieve itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SPECIAL SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N. S. W.; So. African Depot: LEXSON LTD., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. POTTER CORP., Sole Prop., Boston, U. S. A.



HEYWOOD

VICI KID SHOE

You may have worn a Shoe as good as the Heywood, but never a bet or one for the price. At

\$5.00

the Heywood "Summer" is one of the finest Shoes on the market. An honest Shoe at an honest price. The kind that makes us friends and steady customers.

Manufacturers Shoe Co.,

1057 FORT STREET.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co.
and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port as or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.		FOR SAN FRANCISCO.	
DORIC	FEB. 22	COPTIC	FEB. 24
NIPPON MARU	MARCH 4	AMERICA MARU	MARCH 4
PERU	MARCH 12	PEKING	MARCH 12
COPTIC	MARCH 20	GALIC	MARCH 22
AMERICA MARU	MARCH 28	HONGKONG MARU	MARCH 28
PEKING	APRIL 5	CHINA	APRIL 5
GALIC	APRIL 15	DORIC	APRIL 15
HONGKONG MARU	APRIL 22	NIPPON MARU	APRIL 22
CHINA	APRIL 30	PEKING	MAY 8
DORIC	MAY 8		

For general information apply to P. M. S. S. Co.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.
AGENTS.

CLEVELAND BICYCLES



The bicycle is a necessity. Its qualities to the pleasure seeker and the business man are unlimited. The Cleveland represents perfection in bicycle building.

\$40.00

Could not be better invested than in a 1902 model of this wheel.

E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd.

Ehlers' Block, Fort Street.

WHARF AND WAVE.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, February 19.
 Ste. Mauna Loa, from Honolulu, for Lihou, Maui, Kona and Kauai ports, at 4:15 a. m., with 1,000 bags sugar, 200 sacks rice, 100 barrels flour, 100 barrels butter, 50 head cattle, 50 pack-
 age sundries.

DEPARTED.

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WILCOX SCHOOL BILL.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The House of Representatives has taken the bill, in the afternoon, and passed it by a vote of 10 to 4. The bill is now in the hands of the Senate, which will take it up tomorrow.

The Department of Public Instruction, having the management and control of all public schools in the Territory, is in a position to make a report on the bill. It is a bill which will be of great benefit to the Territory.

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ROYAL Baking Powder

Makes the bread more healthful.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

SOME LOCAL ITEMS.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The tug Kaena started for Pearl Harbor yesterday morning with the government dredger. Despite the strong westerly wind which was blowing, the Kaena made the trip down in about four hours.

The firm of Halstead & Co., brokers, has made application for a charter. The capital stock of the new corporation is placed at \$20,000, divided into 500 shares. The former members of the firm own equal amounts of this stock.

Although arrangements for the taking care of the financial plan, which must be effective before the Kona reversion, will be the means of bringing about the reorganization of the plantation, have not been concluded, there is evidence that the men most heavily interested in the estate are getting together.

Receiver Wundersberg said yesterday that there was nothing new in the situation; that he had not completed his arrangements, and that there was nothing to say. It is known that there was a conference held between the receiver and Mr. S. M. Damon, the highest creditor, but what conclusion was reached is not known.

Among the military passengers in the Grant on the way to Manila is Col. Wm. E. G. Davis, corps of engineers. Col. Davis was in the fall as a member of the fortifications board, which formulated the plan for the defense of Honolulu and the island of Oahu. He has been appointed as the engineer officer on the staff of General Chaffee, and president of the board which is to prepare the plans for the defense of the Hawaiian Islands.

The transport Grant, which arrived off port and anchored outside on Monday night, docked in the naval slip yesterday morning. She showed signs of having encountered rough weather and her smoke stack was encrusted with salt.

The only arrival yesterday was the steamer Mauna Loa, from Lahaina, Maui, Kona and Kauai ports, which got in at 3:15 a. m., with passengers, 700 bags of sugar, 20 head of cattle and a lot of sundries.

Ke Au Hou harbor is one of the best sheltered harbors in the islands, and is situated quite a way from the sea, access being gained to it by means of a narrow channel.

On Friday the waves broke on both sides of the channel and banking up in the center toward the landing, rolled in with such force that the wharf could not resist them, and had to give way.

Returning from Kau on Sunday, we did not land at Hoopulu on account of the heavy southern swell. The mail was brought on board on a canoe. Hoopulu wharf was partly broken by the sea.

On Monday morning we took on Na-

James Wright and wife to leave yesterday morning, without comment. The \$2,000 bill which was sent to the Hawaiian Islands, was sent to the Hawaiian Islands, was sent to the Hawaiian Islands.

Representative Atkinson has received the following letter from Dr. J. H. Peabody, special agent of the Interior Department, who is in charge of the Hawaiian school exhibit after it was removed from Honolulu.

The rating of the Interior Department in regard to the transfer of land in the Territory has not as yet been received here from Washington. However, as soon as it comes, arrangements for the widening of Hotel street will be completed.

A Hotel street saloonkeeper was surprised last night when a police officer walked into his establishment and told him he was violating the provisions of his license. For proof of his statement the officer pointed to the two swinging doors leading to the sidewalk, one of which was held back in the saloon by a chair, while a chair stood against the other on the outside.

If the reports received at the Y. W. C. A. are a criterion of the state of business, merchants and professional men are having a rough time and office expenses, since the first of the year the secretary of the Association has had more names in her reference report than for many months previous. A large number of applications for positions have been made in to her and she has been busy in securing a list of places where there were vacancies, and helped many applicants in getting new positions.

COAL FOR THE NAVAL SHIPS

Moored at Naval Dock No. 1, is the United States Naval cutter, Alexander, which arrived in port yesterday morning from Norfolk, Va., with coal for the naval station here. She has had a long voyage, having left Norfolk on December 7, almost ten weeks ago.

The Navy Department is making a test of the shipment of coal in colliers from Norfolk to Honolulu, and the Alexander is the first vessel assigned to that duty. The test is to determine whether coal can be shipped cheaper in naval colliers than by merchant vessels, as has been the custom for some time past.

In the old days of persecution, one of the favorite methods of execution was to tie the victim to a stake planted on the sea shore, and let him wait until the waves as they rippled in, while the tide rose inch by inch, and every inch of the rising tide was a step nearer to death.

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Whitney & Marsh,

LIMITED.

1045 Fort Street.

Wool Dress Goods, Washable Dress Goods, Silks, White Goods, Trimmings, Linings, Laces and Embroideries.

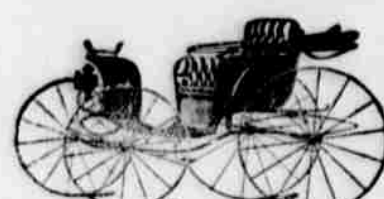
Flannels, Housewearing Linens, Art Draperies, Blankets, Comforters, Ready Made Sheets and Pillow Cases, Domestic Hosiery and Gloves, Underwear, Furnishing Goods, Novelties and Novelties.

MAIL ORDERS

Promptly Filled at W. & M. Popular Prices

A GOOD TOP BUGGY, \$100.00

WAGONS, PHAETONS, BRAKES, SURREYS, BUGGIES, RUNABOUTS.



Harness, Varnishes, Carriage Material, Iron Horse Shoes.

PACIFIC VEHICLE AND SUPPLY CO.

Day Block, Beretania Street, Honolulu.

WRITE OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND US FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE PRICES

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President. E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager. Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company

REORGANIZED:

The well known Shipping House of Smiths' Cash Store, Inc., reorganized October 22nd, 1900, with additional capital and facilities for handling export family trade. They are so well known to almost all English speaking people, that it is unnecessary to do more than state that the same high grade service that has been rendered in the past by this reliable and responsible General Merchandise Store will be continued. Former customers, and new ones alike, are invited to write for price lists.

Terms are invariably cash. Prices are the lowest that good goods can be supplied in a legitimate manner.

SMITHS' CASH STORE

No. 127 Market St., San Francisco, Cal., U. S. A.

ENGINEERS MEET FOR DISCUSSIONS

Among the technical men there has been formed the Honolulu Engineering Association, which has gathered in already the principal men in the electrical and mechanical engineering lines in the city. The association meets the first and third Saturday nights of each month, in San Antonio hall, on Vineyard street.

The last meeting of the association was one given up to a discussion of fuses, addresses being made by Lieutenant Holmes of the navy, descriptive of the fuses used in that service, by Chief Electrician Pratt of the Honolulu Iron Works, on fuses and their uses, and by Manager Gartley on the general electrical apparatus. The next meeting of the association will continue the study of fuses and will add to it that of switches.

The new organization is one which has two objects, and which promises to be very successful in its work. While it will give to the working students of electrical subjects a chance to avail themselves of the knowledge of the technical men, it will also give to the latter the use of the knowledge of the thinkers, and will bring out many fine problems in engineering, which may

come up in the practice of each member.

The temporary officers of the association are R. S. Fricke, president, W. E. Skinner, treasurer, and William Gitt, secretary. The remaining officers will be filled at the next session and there will also be several new members elected. It is expected that eventually there will be such strength and influence attained by the organization that it will be able to secure uniformity in working, and thus will standardize the electrical work of the city.

MR. WHEELER GOT RID OF HIS RHEUMATISM.

"During the winter of 1898 I was so lame in my joints, in fact, all over my body, that I could hardly hobble around. When I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. From the first application I began to get well, and was cured and have worked steadily all the year.—R. Wheeler, Northwood, N. Y., U. S. A. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

The Condor's 140 Men.

Of the Condor's 140 men, some are survivors of the early fights of the war against the Boers in South Africa. Sergeant of Marines Edgison, who was the schoolmaster on board the Condor, was in the battle of Gras-Pan, in which the naval brigade took active part.